

INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies
started in 1919 are
writing four times
more paid-up capital.
17

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that
their people are solidly
supporting them.
18

VOL. XIX NO. 60—

BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARACH 13, 1931.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

MAHATMA'S SECOND HISTORIC MARCH BEGINS

REVISITS SCENES OF HIS FORMER CAMPAIGN

Asks Migrated Peasants To Return To Villages

TWO MINUTES' HALT AT EVERY PLACE

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, March 12.
Mahatma started on this historical day and the historical time 6.15 a.m. from Ahmedabad for Borsad. The same route has been selected through which he made his March last year. It is understood that he will halt at many villages for few minutes reaching Borsad at about 12 noon. Though it was dark, many assembled at Sheth Ranchhodlal's Bungalow from where Mahatma, accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai, was to start. Before starting Mahatma made a bonfire of foreign cloth collected from Ranchhodlal's family. He was seen off by a small crowd including some families of the local Millowners. Mahatma, after being garlanded by many ladies present, started on foot for some distance.

gathering and said that they must not lose their prestige at any cost.

No Rest Until Land Was Returned

BORSAD, March 12.
Mahatma Gandhi reached Borsad this noon and addressed a largely attended public meeting. He explained the true terms and said that he had called this fight to the finish the final battle of his life. It was not yet fought to the finish.

They could not ask for reparation. If they did so, the Government would not pay. The Government collected taxes from the poor and it would pay from it even if they won Swaraj. The speaker for one, would not be a party to the spoliation of the Government Treasury for the benefit of the few.

ONLY THE BEGINNING.

This was yet the beginning of the struggle. A temporary truce had been called for negotiation. There was not a single term humiliating to them. How could those ask for reparation who were out to be sacrificed? He and the Congress could not ask for reparation with interest.

LAND TO BE RESTORED.

The speaker was told that nine-hundred acres of confiscated land had been sold. That land would be returned to the original owners just as imprisoned persons had been released, but hanged persons could not be revived. When that land would be returned, the speaker would not say, but the speaker and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel would not rest till that land was returned.

RETURN TO FIELDS!

Those who had purchased land were their countrymen. They should not fight with them. They would be paid the price they had paid to the Government. Peasants should return to their fields and take their possessions. If they were assaulted, they should bear cheerfully. They had to make friends with all living in India.

BE BETTER PREPARED.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel then addressing the meeting, said that they had showed courage and non-violence beyond his expectations. They should have confidence that their fields would be returned to them. Concluding Mr. Patel exhorted them to be better prepared if the fight had to be resumed.

Mahatma Gandhi is proceeding by rail to Navsari on Friday night, from where he will proceed to Dandi on Saturday morning and collect salt there.—A. P.

RAS VILLAGERS TO RETURN ON 16th Gandhi's Request

CAMP RAS, March 12.
Gandhi arrived at Ras Village, inhabited by about 2,500 people. Most of Patidars have gone into fields and reside there. Baraiyas a "criminal type" community, only is found residing in the village. It is reported that during the campaign, People have suffered loss and damage to crops of several lakhs. Gandhi visited them and asked them to return home on the 16th and extracted promise to this effect. Gandhi leaves for Navsari.

ROUSING RECEPTION TO FRONTIER GANDHI

Abdul Ghaffar Khan At Peshawar

PESHAWAR, March 12.
Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Syed Lalbadshah and party arrived here this morning by Frontier Mail and were received at the Railway Station. Motor cars took them to the city from where a procession was taken out through the principal bazaars of the city which were gaily decorated with flag streamers, bunting and triumphal arches.

Shops, house-tops and electric posts were all thronged by mass of humanity including women, children and old men who had collected to have a darshan of the Frontier Gandhi. Traffic was suspended bazaar being choked up.—A. P.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS IN CAPE TOWN

Students Request To Address On "Gandhi & Tagore"

LONDON, March 12.
Cape Town.—Mr. C. F. Andrews, who was invited to pay a visit to Stellenbosch University and speak on India and South Africa, was accorded enthusiastic welcome. The students have asked him to pay a second visit and to lecture on "Gandhi and Tagore."—Reuter.

EX-M.L.C. ARRESTED.

NAGPUR, March 10.
Mr. Salpekar, Ex-M.L.C., Chhindwara, was arrested at Sasur under section 108. Seth Poonamchand Ranka arrived at Nagpur on Tuesday evening.

LORD STAMFORDHAM ILL.

LONDON, March 12.
Lord Stamfordham, a close friend and confidential adviser of two reigning monarchs, is lying ill in London. His condition this morning was stated as serious.—Reuter's Wireless.

GANDHIJI A TRUER PROPHET THAN GOVT.

Officials Hope Baldwin's Objections Are Climatic!

DETERMINED DELHI DIEHARDS BEHIND LONDON MYSTERY?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 12.
With dull and uninteresting debates on the floor of the House the lobbies of the Assembly assumed considerable importance to-day and four subjects which were discussed were the Baldwin bombshell, the Frontier Regulations Committee, the throwing out of the Finance Bill and the Hindu-Muslim question. So far as the Baldwin bombshell is concerned there was general sympathy with the Viceroy and it was agreed that Gandhiji had proved a truer prophet than Government spokesmen.

GANDHIJI'S HANDS ARE STRONGER NOW.

It was a common story here during the last week which was confirmed by the tone of the concluding paragraph of the Gandhi-Irwin settlement that Government was quite certain that it would have absolute backing in England while it was very chary of conceding similar authority to Gandhiji. Government now finds that while Gandhiji has successfully ridden whatever storm there was in his own ranks the Government of India has been stabbed in the back by a powerful English party so that Gandhiji's hands now are stronger than that of the

UNITED STATES OF EUROPE

Preliminary Meeting To Be Held In Paris

DOZEN NATIONS TO PARTICIPATE

LONDON, March 12.
The preliminary meeting in connection with the proposal of M. Briand for United States of Europe will be held in Paris on March 24.

Mr. Arthur Henderson will attend the meeting which will be held at Quai D'Orsay. The organising Committee of Committee of Inquiry for the European Union which is holding the meeting is composed of, representatives of the dozen European nations. This is the first meeting of this Committee.

It is expected that discussions will be private and of technical character and are not likely to be prolonged.—Reuter's Wireless.

CONSERVATIVES RETAIN SEAT

LONDON, March 12.
The bye-election at Salisbury due to the resignation of Mr. Hugh Morrison, Conservative, has resulted as follows:—
Mr. Despatches-Robertson (Conservative) 158,000 votes.
Mr. Masterman (Liberal) 9,538
and Mr. Hancock (Labour) 3,939.

Undoing The Mischief Of Simon Commission

LONDON, March 12.
Lord Peel speaking at an academic debate at the Cambridge Union opined that whatever feeling has been caused in India by the absence of Indians from the Simon Commission had been dissipated by the Round Table Conference. He thought that all those who had gone home from the Conference were convinced that the general atmosphere was very friendly and sympathetic. Our duty, having been rulers of India for so long, was to see that any constitution was so forged and managed that justice was done to that great country of minorities.—Reuter.

ONE MORE ORDINANCE ISSUED

Special Tribunal Set Up In Rangoon

NEW DELHI, Mar. 12.
The Viceroy has promulgated the Burma Rebellion (Trials) Ordinance.—A. P.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL TO TRY CASES.

RANGOON, Mar. 12.
It is understood that a Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. Justice Cunliffe as President and Mr. A. J. Dawood, Barrister and Ba U District and Sessions Judge of Insein as Members will be appointed to try a number of rebellion cases from Tharrawaddy and Pyapon.—A. P.

J. MUNSHI TO DISCUSS INNES'S AUTOCRACY

Burma Ordinance Bill Certified.
NEW DELHI, March 12.
It is understood that Mr. Jehangir Munshi has given notice of adjournment to-morrow to discuss the reported decision of the Burma Governor to certify the Burma Ordinance Bill rejected by the Burma Council.

YOUNGMAN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

Lahore.—A report has been received that a youngman travelling from Delhi to Lahore was arrested at Madhlauda Railway station. On a search one pistol and two rounds of cartridges are said to have been recovered from his person. He is stated to have informed the police that he was a resident of Ferozepur.—A. P.

LONDON, March 12.
A Reuter message from San Francisco says that plans are being prepared for the construction of 11 freight steamers at cost of fifteen million dollars for McCormick Steamship and Ocean and Orient Lines.—Reuter's Wireless.

Frontier Regulations Committee and there was some adverse comment at the manner in which the Foreign Secretary was trying to discuss its personnel with Mr. Yamin Khan and Sir Abdul Qayum who have no party following. The lobby opinion was that the best procedure would have been to consult Mr. Rangachariar and Sir Abdurrahman, leaders of two opposition parties, who work in coalition.

THROWING OUT FINANCE BILL
I heard some talk in Nationalist circles that the proper way to handle the Finance Bill would be not to attack individual taxes but to throw out the Finance Bill altogether and throw the responsibility for its passage on Government who had not listened to their voice to cut down expenditure. But there is also a strong opinion that at least income-tax charges up to Rs. 10,000 should be reduced by two ples and this amendment may be carried. Final decision on the line to be taken has yet to be confirmed.

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION.
As regards the Hindu Muslim question, Hindu members of both houses are meeting this evening for a preliminary review of the situation so that when Mahatma comes they may not be taken unawares. Muslim leaders have already been busy for a week and while Hindu leaders feel that they would have to wait till a start is made by Muslims they wish to organize themselves on the platform of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha quickly. Sir Sankaran Nair may be asked to lead the consultations at this evening's meeting.

BALDWIN ASSURES OF TORY CO-OPERATION WITH R. T. C.

Benn Heaves A Sigh Of Relief

INDIA DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Mar. 12.
In India debate in the House of Commons to-day Mr. Baldwin said that the Party co-operation in this country regarding India was unbroken.
Mr. Benn said that Mr. Baldwin's words would be read with relief and delight by all sections in India. None would be more encouraged than the Viceroy.
The galleries were crowded. Viscount Peel and Lord Lloyd were in the Peers' Gallery and a number of Indians were in the Dominions Gallery when the debate on India began on the Civil Estimate Vote.
MR. CHURCHILL CALL FOR RULING.

Mr. Churchill, at the outset sought a ruling regarding the permissible scope of the debate. The Chairman ruled that there could be a general debate on the House it might come.
(FURTHER NEWS SEE STOP PRESS PAGE 5.)

administration but the future legislation could not be discussed.
MR. BALDWIN OPENS DEBATE.
Opening the debate on India in the House of Commons Mr. Baldwin expressed gratitude to the Government for acceding to his request that the promised debate on India should be anticipated and take place this week instead of the next week. He thought when he put the question and still more so to-day, that that was the right and necessary course considering the gravity of the subject itself in its issues and in its outcome.
I WILL BE BRIEF.
He would not take long and would say what he had to say simply in plain language. He hoped free expression might be given in the debate to every shape of opinion from whatever part of the House it might come.

How Bureaucrats Observe Truce Terms In Bengal!

POLICE CHARGE PROCESSION WITH LATHIS AND INJURE WOMEN & MEN

ARREST UNDER THE HATED ORDINANCE

Sen Gupta Implores Gandhiji To Get Release Of Detenuess

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.
Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi at Ahmedabad:—
"Officers in some districts are still pursuing old policy. On the 9th punitive police tax was realised by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Contal, house occupied during the Civil Disobedience movement is held by the police and a large number of prisoners strictly covered by the Truce terms have not been released.
LATHI CHARGE ON WOMEN.
In Arambagh a procession on March 9 was dispersed by police lathi charge, 11 women and six men being injured. The non-release of detenus is a sore point in Bengal. Many members of the All-India Congress Committee and Bengal Provincial Congress Committee are detenus. I ask you as before to make another effort for their speedy release and satisfy Bengal."

ARRESTED UNDER BENGAL ORDINARY.

Phanibhusan Dutt of Kashimpur, Faridpur District, has been arrested in Calcutta under the Bengal Ordinance.—A. P.

RELEASED OF POLITICAL DELAYED

(From Our Correspondent.)
SAUGOR, March 10.
rumours were circulated about the release of Mr. Bhawe, and a few other "C" class political prisoners, which attracted their relatives and friends early this morning, who patiently waited for some time at the Central Jail to accord a reception.
Interviewed by your correspondent, the Jail Supdt. informed that so far he has not received any Official orders about their release, and further stated he could not give any probable date.

200 PERSONS DROWNED IN YANGTSEE

Chinese Steamer Blows Up In River

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Shanghai.—The Chinese passenger steamer "Pachi" blew up and sank in the Yangtze River 70 miles from here last night. It is believed that 200 persons have been drowned.

100 SURVIVORS.
The "Pachi" was carrying 300 Chinese passengers including 100 Chinese soldiers who it is reported, threw cigarette ends on a cargo of cotton, causing fire and explosion. The Customs revenue cruiser is bringing 100 survivors here.—Reuter.

about their release. The assembled people being disappointed silently left the jail premises. It is also said that elaborate arrangements were in readiness in the city, to welcome these expected workers.

FIRING IN ETAWAT DISTRICT

2 Killed & 3 Injured

ALLAHABAD, March 12.
Unconfirmed reports of firing at Village Dhakukangia about fifteen miles from Etawah have just been received here. Two persons are reported killed and three injured, besides others injured from lathi charges.
Mr. S. R. Pandit has been deputed by the Provincial Congress Committee to proceed to the locality to make an enquiry.—A. P.

BE PREPARED TO FIGHT AGAIN!

Gandhiji's Advice To Borsad People

(From Our Correspondent.)
BORSAD, Mar. 12.
Addressing a public meeting this afternoon Mahatma Gandhi complimented the brave people of Borsad for their sacrifices in the present struggle. They had created thousand Thermopoles. It was not because they were cowards that their sisters suffered the lathi blow, while they themselves merely looked on, but because they had taken a vow not to retaliate.
There was a fight to suffer their names would be immortalized in the world's history they must not expect any recompense, as they were out to suffer. They must be prepared to fight again it need be.
After Gandhiji had finished Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel addressed the

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVERTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on Payment of Rupee ONE For First Sixteen Words ONE ANNA For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Advertisements who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number, ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—ENGINEERS, Overseers, Doctors, Law Graduates, Graduates, Clerks to consult enclosing stamp with GOODWIN & CO., Delhi. R 4551

DISBANDED CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS WANTED on pay or commission to canvass for securing Life or Marriage Insurance cases. Monthly premium Rs. 12/- only. Apply:—THE UNION BENEFIT GUARANTEE CO. LTD., 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. R 4543

WANTED—DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT on Rs. 75/-, 25/- T.A., Organiser on Rs. 30/-, 10/- T.A. to organise Novel deposits and loans. Candidates ready to keep Rs. 300/- and Rs. 150 respectively and join at once only need apply with anna stamp to:—THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LTD., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta. A F

Trade Announcement.

NAZIM SWADESHI STORES—No. 72, Mangaldas Market, opposite Khatu Stores. All sorts of cloth in Currimbhoy Mills can be had here. R 4550

WANTED TO SUPPLY COTTON WASTE—No. 1 and 2 of colour and white. Apply to A. K. SANGARAN, 124, Grandpass, Colombo, with samples and net prices. N 2663

CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS. desiring to have readymade cigarette tubes by order. Please apply to GORDIANAS THAKERSEY, 96, Chakia Street, Bombay 3. T R 4542

WANTED—ENQUIRIES for sale or purchase of properties. Also for loan, an Indian States Revenue, Jewellery, Shares, Debentures, Stock of Cloth or Cotton, etc., at moderate interest. Write P. B. MEHTA, No. 60, Meadows Street. T R 4541

Profession.

If you want to earn thousands monthly get Prof. SHROFF'S FORECASTS of cotton and Share Market. One sure New York Closing Figure given, 5, Mint Road, Bombay, near G. P. O. P R 4547

Property For Sale

FOR SALE—A good house with a storey at Kandivli via Malad. Apply M. F. G. C/o this paper. N R 4540

Machinery, Tools, Etc

TWO SECOND HAND BOILERS FOR SALE—1. Boiler of John Nusgrave and Sons make manufactured in year 1889 of 7 1/2 feet diameter and 30 feet long size and Steam Pressure 160 lbs. per sq. inch. N. H. P. 47. 2. Boiler of Stevenson and Co's make, manufactured in year 1891 of 7 1/2 feet diameter and 30 feet long size and Steam Pressure 160 lbs. per sq. inch. N. H. P. 47. Apply MANAGER, The MADHORA Sindhia Mills, Ltd. N R 2664

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch. per insertion. 1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0 2nd Insertion Rs. 6-8-0 3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0 4th and Subsequent Insertion Rs. 2-8-0

Most Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAY CO. LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 24191 in respect of 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 27097 to 27101 of the Bombay E. S. and T. Co., Ltd. Standing in the name of Narandas Sundari has been lost, or Misaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the company at their registered office, Electric House Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1 within fifteen days from the date thereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof. Date 13/3/1931. R 4553

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the portion of Warden Road southwards of its junction with Pedder Road to a distance of about 300 ft. will be closed under Section 319 of the Municipal Act to vehicular traffic for execution of Municipal works till further notice. The through traffic on Warden Road will be diverted to Pedder Road via Gamadisa Estate Road. Access to properties on Warden Road will not be blocked.

A. R. DALAL, Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay. Municipal Offices, Bombay, 12th March, 1931. 2671

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTENTATE JURISDICTION.

George V. by the Grace of God of Great Britain Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of JAMNADAS NARANDAS CHAIWALLA of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-third day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Thirty one and in the Twenty first year of Our Reign.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 15th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at 10, Queen's Road near Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Fort.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Provident Investment Co., Ltd., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Charandas Vasani and Ranchodas Vasani, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Two valuable Pearl Necklaces and Gold Ornaments, such as bangles, jayhar, yanks, patlis, sankas, ful, ramnavmi and mandaria hars, kandoras kanthis, kadas, chuddas, hira and falka sankis, ponchis, necklaces, bodhari, gantha, kantli, jadav, galpattas, hansli, Etc., Etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT DADYSETH AGIARY STREET, FANASWADI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees Mr. Manharlal Manilal Basir and Mr. Sarojkumar Manilal Basir and on account and risk of the Mortgagees Bai Lilavati, widow of Maganlal Hurgowandas and Mr. Bhagwandas Tricumlal, the trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 13th April, 1918, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th October, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fanzandari land with the message, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Dadyseth Agiary Street, measuring about 133 sq. yards, bearing Collectors New Survey No. 216, Cadastral Survey No. 1941 of Bhuleswar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 3938, Street No. 90 and bounded on the East by the house formerly of Bhimji Palloni but now of Chhaganlal Chhuni, on the West by the property formerly of Framji Heru Mehta but now of Kedarnath Gambhirchand, on the North by Dadyseth Agiary Lane on the South by the property formerly of S. F. Vigar but now of Ral Bahadur Bissessardas Kasturchand Daga.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned. BENNETT & CO.

Amusements

Pathe Cinema

Lamington Road, Phone 41561 DAILY 6-30 and 10 P. M. SPECIAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PHYLLIS HAVER

in

"THE OFFICE SCANDAL"

A newspaper story with a murder mystery.

PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE

MICKEY MOUSE

SATURDAY NEXT

OUR FIRST ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME

PATHE CINEMA IS PROUD TO PRESENT

LESLIE HENSON

Heather Thatcher

Connie Ediss—Austin Melford

in

"A WARM CORNER"

The funniest all-talking comedy yet shown on the screen.

BEST PICTURES, BEST THEATRE REASONABLE PRICES.

Book your seats in advance.

Globe Cinema

Sandhurst Road To-night at 5-30, 8, 10-30 Douglas Fairbanks

"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"

NEXT SATURDAY

The Best German Picture

"THE TREASURE OF ATLANTIS"

Amusements

THE CAPITOL LAST DAY—TO-DAY!! AT 6-30 and 10 P. M. MOST THRILLING, DRAMATIC, MYSTERY PICTURE.

WHOSE?

THE FINGERPRINT

that caused an uproar at

THE BELLAMY TRIAL

Also FLIP, THE FROG.

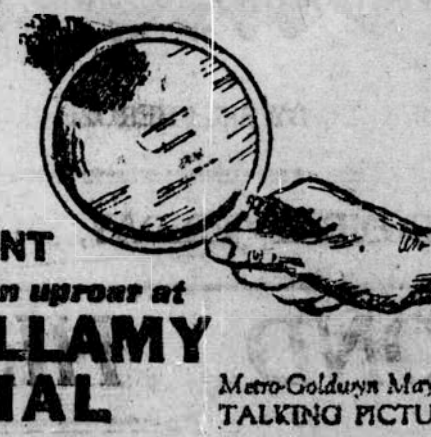
TO-MORROW

At 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M

Metro-Goldwyn Mayer's ALL-TALKING, BREEZY

COMEDY

With MARIE DRESSLER and POLLY MORAN.



Rialto Talkies

TO-DAY—LAST DAY!! AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.

BUSTER KEATON

IN HIS ALL-TALKING, SINGING DANCING COMIC OPERA.

FREE AND EASY

TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

ALL-TALKING, SINGING, DANCING SENSATION.

CHASING RAINBOWS

With CHARLES KING and BESSIE LOVE.

EMPRESS

TALKIES

6-30 and 10 P. M.

There is Only One

MAURICE CHEVALIER

Hear Him Talk and Sing in

INNOCENTS OF PARIS

It's French! It's Frisky!!

EMPIRE

THEATRE

6-30 and 10 P. M.

AN ALL-TALKING PICTURE.

MURDER

Featuring H. MARSHALL & NORAH BARRING.

Thrill to the greatest dramatic sensation ever screened.

The Excelsior

TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 P. M.

PARAMOUNT ON

PARADE

Featuring 50 Star Artists

including MAURICE CHEVALIER, RUTH CHATTERTON, DENNIS KING and CLARABOW.

Meet your favourites, face to face, on the Screen's first revel of laughs, lyrics and Love.

THE TATA OIL MILLS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 425/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 18/- per case of 84 lbs.

Filtered Tili Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/- per case of 84 lbs.

Coconut Cake Ready Rs. 93/- per ton.

Tili Seed Cake Ready Rs. per ton.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Linseed May 7 3 6

Linseed Sept. 7 9 6

Wheat May 4 1 6

Wheat Sept. 4 4 0

Wheat Delhi Spot 4 4 0

Rapeseed 7 14 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Bales. 2,134

Central India 2 1,709

Barsi-Nugger 1,754

Hyderabad-Gaorani 516

Beras 4,318

Central Provinces 2,316

Dholera 996

N.W. Provinces 166

Rajputana 166

Sind-Punjab 1,723

Broach 3,269

Egyptians 595

East Africans 1,243

Cotton 20,905

Cwts. 15,861

Wheat 13,807

Linseed 2,569

Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds 1,600

Gingellyseeds 57

Poppyseeds 23,770

Groundnuts 11,658

Castor seeds 43,637

Rice 7,039

Myrabollams 25,537

Cottonseeds 2,910

Gram 1,134

Jowar 2

Maize 20

Barley 1,047

Bajree 5,451

Coal 6,000 tons.

TEE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Castor seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/12 Highest Rs. 34/-

Lowest Rs. 33/6 Closing Rs. 33/4

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/1 Highest Rs. 34/2

Lowest Rs. 33/6 Closing Rs. 33/13

GOLD AND SILVER.

Ra. & p.

Mint Gold Ready 21 3 9

Mint Gold 1st Settlement 21 3 9

Mint Gold 2nd 21 3 9

Silver Ready 42 13 0

Silver 1st Settlement 39 1 0

Silver 2nd 39 5 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales. 1930-31 1929-30

Receipts to date 11-3-31 8093000 7749000

Receipts Yesterday 11-3-31 11000 7000

Exports to date 11-3-31 5211000 5611000

Stock at Ports 6-3-31 3979000 2052000

Stock Interior Towns 6-3-31 1462000 1256000

Stock Liverpool 6-3-11 1130000 1028000

Visible Supply 6-3-31 7712000 5007000

Quantity in Sight 6-3-31 11729000 12495000

Quantity out of Sight 6-3-31 7106000 9061000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 11.

March ... 8.97

May ... 8.97

July ... 9.03

September ... 9.17

October ... 9.25

November ... 9.25

January ... 9.38

Sakellaris F.O.F. Spot 9.55

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Bombay, Mar. 12.

Linseed May 7 3 6

Linseed Sept. 7 9 6

Wheat May 4 1 6

Wheat Sept. 4 4 0

Wheat Delhi Spot 4 4 0

Rapeseed 7 14 0

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

FEELING AND FACTS AGAINST ADVANCE.

Southern Selling And Liquidation.

Bombay, Mar. 12. Both feeling and facts are against any advance at present other than natural reaction due to improved technical situation on account of heavy long liquidation. The recent rise has endangered the drastic acreage reduction move and now weather conditions being favourable, the improvement in the textile industry seems to have no influence. The premature rise has disturbed the natural course and there appears no desire to be long of cotton particularly when the visible supply is running at a higher figure than last year and spinners taking below normal level. Of course the overbought situation of the market is being corrected and while one can look upon natural upward reaction, it will take several weeks before a general buying movement sets in.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 to 3 points. This level proved to be the highest for the day as during the following half an hour there was increased selling pressure from the South and longs were liquidating. When opening decline was added by 8 points, there was some resistance and prices fluctuated within a narrow limit for the whole day and closed at a net loss of 9 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 15 points to 10.70c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 10 points. Spot cotton prices suffered a further fall of 10 points to 10.41c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a decline of 1 to 2 points. There was scattered business during the early part of the session but later on prices eased on lower Egyptian quotations and disappointing New York advices. Prices further gave way on Commission Houses selling and Co-operative New York Brokers selling. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 5 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 4 points to 5.80 and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures declined 2 to 3 points at May 4.65 and July 4.74. Egyptian Sakels declined 9 to 8 points and Uppers 3 to 4 points. The Alexandria Cotton Exchange was irregular Sakel March closed 19 points down to 17.18 and Upper April 6 points up at 12.43.

REACTION NOW OVERDUE. Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Farm Board's propaganda on acreage reduction and Co-operative selling has caused weakness in prices. Frequent interference by the Farm Board proves very injurious to free commitments. Trade reports still continue favourable as indicated by daily Liverpool sales and the textile sales in America but the sentiment has been somewhat shaken and operators seem to avoid commitments pending further developments.

Fertilizer sales are reported to be 5 1/2 lacs tons smaller than last season and mule sales also indicate a reduction in acreage but the size of such acreage decrease is only a guess-work. Despite weakness in "futures", the spot basis continue firm and interior markets in America report a good demand from domestic spinners and exporters.

Recent heavy liquidation has caused the market technically in a depressed condition and even though it looks as if the present decline may be carried a little further, a reaction seems now overdue.

PRIVATE CABLES:—New York May highest (opening) 10.93

New York May lowest 10.85 (10.27 a.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends dated 11th March.

Springman: Better trade demand. Have no decided opinion, but are inclined to think the market may decline a little further.

Hornby: Cooperatives reported selling again to-day. Reiss: Recent general selling making technical position

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with English mails of February 26, due at 3 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 14.

The s.s. "Macedonia" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Hall, to-day (Friday), 4 p.m. (B. T.).

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at Matunga (G. I. P.) near the Nappoo Hall, at 9 p.m. on when speeches will be made on "Present Situation". Sjt. K. M. Munshi will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at Vadgadi Chok, at 9 p.m. under the auspices of the Cutchi Prajakti Parishad.

ADULT SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Adult Suffrage League will be held to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), in the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

A PROTEST MEETING.

A meeting of the Bombay Currency Association will be held to-day (Friday), at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), in the Currency Office to protest against the proposed increase in the railway fares.

LOKMANYA SEVA SANGH PARLE.

A public meeting of Suburban Citizens will be held in Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle, to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. on the Maidan near Sakli Street, Byculla, to consider the present political situation and discuss on the necessity of strengthening the Union. Mr. G. L. Khandekar will preside.

KARIMKHAH'S CONCERTS.

Sangit-Ratna Abdul Karimkhan will give two Concerts of Hindustani and South-Indian Music at Hira Baug Hall, C. P. Tank, to-morrow (Saturday), at 9 p.m. and on Sunday (15th inst.), at 4 p.m. Admission Fees: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1. (No tax). Tickets will be reserved at Shri Samswati Sangit Vidyalaya, near Kalbadevi Post Office, Bombay.

AFGHANISTAN'S NEW CONSUL FOR BOMBAY.

Mr. Ardeshir Edulji Bengali, who takes a keen interest in cultivating closer relations between India on the one hand and the Middle East in general, especially Persia and Afghanistan on the other, informs us that in place of the Consul Mr. Abdur Razzaq Khan of Afghanistan there has lately arrived in Bombay Sardar Salahuddin Saljuki who has had considerable experience as a Law Officer and in other responsible capacities in Kandahar, Kabul and Herat.

Mr. Salahuddin is a master of several languages including Arabic. The advent of men of culture from the Middle East into India is to be warmly welcomed in view of the encouragement to mutual fraternization—a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY
New York, March 12.
Previous Closing Rate 11.07
To-day's Opening Rate 11.00
Difference —.07
To-day's Closing Rate 11.16
Difference plus .09

Broach Exportation A.M. Rs. 205

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY
Liverpool, March 12.
Previous Closing Rate 5.39
To-day's Opening Rate 5.83
Difference —.05
To-day's Closing Rate 5.82
Difference —.07

THREE-HOURS' DEBATE IN CONGRESS HOUSE

Strong Opposition To Handing Over Power To Provisional Committee

About a hundred Congress Workers including a large number of members of the original B. P. C. C. and the subsequent "War Councils" who met at the Congress House on Thursday evening to make some provisional arrangements for continuing the Congress work in the city did not come to any conclusion after three hours' discussion.

Among those present at meeting were Sjt. K. F. Nariman, K. M. Munshi, Nagindas Master, Dixit, Menon, Javheri, Kant, Narain Swami, Mulraj Karsandas, Abid Ali, S. K. Patil, Ganpat Sanker, Dr. Choksi, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Avotikabai Gokhby, Lilavati Munshi and others. Sjt. K. F. Nariman presided. The press was not allowed.

The proceedings commenced at 6-30 p.m. and lasted till past 9 p.m. The question before the meeting was what arrangements should be made to carry out Congress work in the city.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE PROPOSED

It was proposed that a Provisional Committee of 23 members with Mr. K. F. Nariman as president and Sjt. Abid Ali and S. K. Patil as secretaries should be appointed and all powers should be vested in them. No sooner was the proposition moved it is understood, various constitutional points were raised and consequently a heated discussion ensued.

It was pointed out that the meeting had no right to appoint any such Committee. Some members held that a meeting of the B. P. C. C. which was in existence before October 13, 1930 and which was adjourned "sine die" should be called while others suggested that the last "War Council" which was constitutionally still in existence should hand over the charge to Mr. Nagindas Master who was president on October 13, 1930 and his colleagues.

DR. CHOKSI'S OPPOSITION

Dr. J. N. Choksi, it is understood vehemently opposed the suggestion of making any provisional arrangements. He contended that as there was no more a ban on the B. P. C. C. nor was the time abnormal all power must be vested in a properly constituted B. P. C. C. He resented that a handful of men should boss over the whole show and do things as they liked.

MORE LOUD PROTESTS

Loud protests were raised by several members when Sjt. K. M. Munshi rose to address the House. It was said that as he was neither a member of the original B. P. C. C. nor had he been officiated as a "War Councillor" and as such he had no right to address the House.

It will be recalled that the B. P. C. C. had met for the last time on October 13, 1930 only a couple of days before its being declared an unlawful association and had decided to adjourn "sine die" and to vest all powers in the "War Council." It was exactly after five months that the Committee met again.

THEIR NOT TO REASON WHY

While some members took a prominent part in the heated discussions others like Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha and Sirdar Jamiat Singh seemed quite unconcerned with it. "Let them decide whatever they like. Ours but to do or die" that seemed to be their attitude. The former of them had been busy the whole day in persuading the dissatisfied volunteers not to create trouble and it was mainly due to him that a serious clash was averted while the latter was busy guarding the Congress House with the help of several Akali Dal volunteers.

It is understood that there would be another meeting at an early or else the matter will be referred to Pandit Jawaharlal.

RIGHT OF MUNICIPALITY TO LEVY A "TERMINAL"

Public To Be Consulted Govt Asks For Information

DUTIES ON TOBACCO AND COTTON RECEIVING GOVT CONSIDERATION

The question of finding out some additional sources of revenue to meet the deficit involved in the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipal Corporation was again discussed when the Bombay Municipal Corporation considered on Thursday a letter dated 9th January 1931 from the Secretary, Government of Bombay, General Department, on the subject.

TERMINAL TAX: PUBLIC TO BE CONSULTED.

Regarding the proposal of the Corporation to levy, as a first source of revenue, a terminal tax on passengers coming to Bombay on lines similar to those contained in Section 83 of the Calcutta Improvement Act the letter stated:—

"It has been suggested that a tax should be levied on all persons detaining at Bombay from outside a certain range, or proceeding in the reverse direction. It has not however been stated whether the tax should also be levied on passengers coming by steamer and what would be the incidence of such tax per head. As you are aware commercial opinion throughout India and that in Bombay in particular is generally critical of any proposal empowering a municipality to levy a terminal and it will therefore be desirable to afford the public an opportunity of expressing their views on the proposal. I am therefore to request you to be so good as to move the Corporation to supply Government with specific information as regards the rate of tax to be imposed and other details in order that the exact nature of their proposal may be fully understood."

With regard to the proposal of the Corporation to increase the rate of excise duty on tobacco, the letter stated that the duty cannot be normally regarded as a local tax and that it was a tax on a specified luxury. It was possible that the Government of India may decide to levy an excise duty on tobacco as a central tax. In the circumstances the proposal of the Corporation to increase the present rate of excise duty levied on tobacco consumed in Bombay could not be entertained until the Government of India declared their policy in the matter.

RECEIVING CONSIDERATION.

Referring to the proposal to levy an export duty of annas 4 per bale of cotton, the letter stated that this question was receiving the attention of the Government.

The subject matter of the letter was referred to a Sub-Committee. The meeting then adjourned to Monday.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF RAJAH

Young Patriots League's Resolution

A meeting to demand the immediate and unconditional release of Mr. H. D. Rajah was held in Baroda in the Premises of the Young Patriots' League with Mr. E. V. S. Maniam in the chair.

Mr. Maniam said that a large number of the people of India look upon the Gandhi-Irwin agreement with suspicion. Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sen Gupta, Konda Venkatappaya and other members of the Working Committee too are not fully satisfied with this but as Jawaharlal has said being "disciplined soldiers" they have agreed to this. We are not less disciplined or less obedient. But still there is no harm if the youths are to get themselves ready for complete independence.

BOMBAY LABOUR LEADER JAILED FOR A YEAR

Refuses To Pay Surety For 'Good Behaviour'

After a protracted trial lasting for nearly two months, Mr. Janagawala, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court gave his judgment in the case in which Mr. Sadashiv Mapankar, a prominent member of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union was prosecuted to show cause why he should not be called upon to give a surety for good behaviour for one year. The prosecution relied upon the several speeches delivered by Mr. Mapankar to give a surety for months and the Magistrate on the evidence produced asked Mr. Mapankar to give a surety for Rs. 100, failing which to undergo a sentence of one year's imprisonment. The accused refused to give the necessary surety and accepted the sentence of one year imprisonment cheerfully.

Intensive Picketing At Chembur Tells NOT A SINGLE LIQUOR SHOP AUCTIONED

(From A Correspondent.)

CHEMBUR, March 12. Cut of 21 liquor shops in the Bombay Suburban District, 18 were sold by auction, and three which remained unsold were from Chembur and neighbouring villages viz. Mohul and Trombay. It is most creditable to this village, that all the three shops in the Trombay Island remained unsold. It is reliably understood that an offer was made, but not accepted.

The whole credit is due to the services of the lady pickets who carried on the picketing movement continuously and most peacefully during the last 10 months and more. Good many ladies had to go to jail on account of this picketing movement and including an old Muslim lady of 65 Mrs. Lukmani and an old maid of 80 from the Chemburkar's family.

RE-ENTRY INTO VILLE PARLE CAMP

Building Ransacked

(From A Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, March 12. A grand procession was taken out this morning from Gandhi Chawk, led by jail returned Satyagrahis prominent amongst them being Shmts. Navzben Havewala, Maiben Nanavati, Shirinber, Mudrikaben, and Sjt. Goculbhai, Shankarrao Dev, Jabin Ali, Swami Anand, Ramkrishna. The procession terminated at the Camp after an imposing Flag Salutation ceremony. Short speeches were delivered by Sjt. Goculbhai and Sjt. Shankarrao Dev who observed that we should not go mad over forcing the hands of the Government to climb down and return the confiscated property but should be thankful to the Almighty Who alone is instrumental in bringing forth the present occasion. After the singing of the Indian National anthem the people dispersed.

TAKING POSSESSION.

The whole Camp was a deserted appearance, with heaps of dust lying everywhere and the building was thoroughly ransacked.

FAREWELL TO DR. MELDRUM

(From A Correspondent.)

The staff and students of the Royal Institute of Science recently held a farewell function in honour of their Principal, Dr. A. N. Meldrum, who is now retiring and sailing for England by the next mail boat.

The gathering which was held at the C. J. Hall commenced with the singing of "Vande-Mataram" by two girl students. Students representing different classes then paid eloquent tributes to the work of Dr. Meldrum as an eminent teacher and guide in research work.

In his reply Dr. Meldrum briefly reviewed the progress of scientific education in Bombay since his arrival in India twenty years ago. He eulogised the hospitality of Indian students and their capacity for hard work. He referred to Mr. Narlikar, a past student of the Institute who, he said, was a promising young mathematician and who was sure to win a place among the great mathematicians of the world.

Speaking about the excellent work done by the Institute, Dr. Meldrum referred to the three scientific exhibitions that were organised by the Institute in aid of the Bombay Hospitals Fund, the Gujarat flood relief fund, and Sind flood relief fund.

The gathering was then treated to light refreshments followed by a musical entertainment by the students.

WORKERS CONDEMN DELHI AGREEMENT

Under the auspices of the Young Workers' League and the Girni Kamgar Union, (Patel Building), a meeting of workers was held at Naigaon, near Kohinor Mills to denounce the Delhi Agreement. Messrs. Khale, Kulkarni, Jambhokar, S. P. Bhise, Khanderao Desai and others addressed the meeting. Mr. Philip Antone presided. The speakers condemned the subject surrender on the part of the Congress Working Committee and made it clear to the workers that "the Congress leaders" gave such an undertaking to Imperialism only because they also belonged to the same. The speakers added that the working class of India should never look to any member of the exploiting class as their political leader in their fight for complete independence.

BOMBAY PAYS TRIBUTE TO WOMEN'S PART IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE

Implications Of Truce

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stri Sabha a public meeting of the women of Bombay was held on Thursday at 4 p.m. in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall under the presidency of Shrimati Avantikabai Gokhale.

It was originally announced that the meeting will be held at the Jinnah Memorial Hall at 3-30 p.m. But the place of meeting was changed at the eleventh hour.

Before the proceedings of the meeting commenced the hall was fully packed.

Shrimati Avantikabai Gokhale said that that day's meeting was the first after the Congress organisations, which were declared illegal, were restored to the nation, when they could meet at a place peacefully and without any hindrance from the Government. She exhorted the women to take full advantage provided by the Truce and work wholeheartedly for the uplift of the nation. She requested Sjt. K. F. Nariman to address the gathering.

MAHATMA'S MARCH NARRATED

Sjt. Nariman in the course of his speech said that Mahatmaji that day one year began his great march to (Dandi). He started with a batch of 78 tried volunteers on foot only with a stick in hand, when a lakh of people gave a hearty send-off on the banks of the Sabarmati. The world could not believe the idea and ridicule the whole affair, but when Mahatmaji brought his March to a successful end and stirred the whole of Gujarat and with it the remotest parts of India, the Government and the world outside were wonderstruck at the spiritual influence of the great leader. By picking a pinch of salt, he gave a lead to the Civil Disobedience Movement and thus electrified the whole of India. With his incarceration on May 5 the people of India determined to carry on the fight to a finish and sacrificed everything most dear to them.

FREEDOM NOT VERY FAR.

Sjt. Nariman further stated that Ireland had to fight for a very long time to win freedom and the freedom's battle in Egypt was won, when the ladies took a prominent part in the struggle. As the ladies of India had awakened, their freedom was not very far.

Continuing the speaker said that it was true and not peace. So the intervening period thus obtained was to be utilised in making preparations for the next stage of the movement.

Concluding his speech, Sjt. Nariman exhorted the ladies to take up peaceful picketing of foreign cloth and liquor. According to Mahatmaji and the experience of the last 10 months, women were better fitted than men for peaceful picketing. Their fame as champions of non-violent movement would be very much enhanced by sticking to the work for which they were most fitted.

WOMEN HAVE CARRIED THE LION'S SHARE.

Sjt. S. K. Patil, said that the success of the peaceful picketing by ladies would be written in history, with letters of gold. The work of the women was most wonderful and the first of its kind in India. The lion's share in the success of the movement must go, due to the peaceful activities of the Desh Sevikas.

WHAT IS WRONG IN GOING TO R. T. C.?

Proceeding the speaker said that nothing wrong was done by accepting the invitation to the R. T. C. as the idea of federation could be made the basis of unity of the whole of India i.e. British India and the Indian states. Thereby Mahatmaji had put the country on the further step to Purna Swaraj.

Concluding, Sjt. Patil said that the women of Bombay should take up the work of peaceful picketing in right earnest and eradicate the two evils of foreign cloth and liquor.

Sjt. Ganpatishankar and Baburkar also spoke. Shrimati Ratanben Mehta thanked the President, Sjt. Nariman and others and garlanded them. After the meeting was dispersed, ladies were found enrolling names for doing picketing work.

The gathering transformed into a procession and from the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, marched in fours through the Girgaum Back Road and terminated at the Madhav Baug.

GIRGAUM WARD AND ELECTION TO KARACHI CONGRESS

In pursuance to the resolution of the Working Committee this Committee has to elect three delegates to the ensuing Karachi Congress. One delegate will be elected by the Managing Council of this ward and two delegates

AGA KHAN HOCKEY Policemen Defeat Telegraphists

Two matches were down for decision in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament yesterday. The first between No. 3 Field Co. Royal Engineers (A. F. I.) and the Baroda Athletic Association ended in victory for the civilians by 6 goals to nil. It was apparent that the engineers were a side which had entered the tournament without indulging in the necessary practice. The game dragged on to its appointed end, but while it lasted it was boring to the few spectators present.

The Bombay Presidency Police who hail from Baroda, provided those present with a fast exhibition of hockey. Ably led by D. S. P. Farrant they soon electrified the Eastern Telegraphists by 5 goals to nil. Baxu, the inside left was a dangerous forward and was responsible for three of the goals scored. The policemen are a fast lot, and will baffle many of the good teams left.

The teams were: BOMBAY PRESIDENCY POLICE, Abdul Satar, Sakharan and Jijaba; Dagdu, Bhika and Ganu; Rehmas; Balwant, Farrant, Baxu and Mahomed.

EASTERN TELEGRAPHS.

Kenny, Cummings and Vakeley; Havelock, Hindley and F. D'Souza; Sinclair, Victor; Amaral; Rosario and Hawkin.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Christ Church Old Boys vs. I. M. T. S. Dufferin 4-15 p.m. B. B. & C. I. Rly. "A" vs. Y. M. G. A. (Central) 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Civil Appointments.

Mr. C. M. Roberts, Superintendent of the Dhurwar Juvenile Jail, to be Governor of the Borsal School, a Dhurwar with effect from the 1st April 1931.

Mr. Madhav Jagannath Dikshit, on return to duty, to officiate as Collector of Thana, vice Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, I.C.S.

Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, I.C.S., on relief, to officiate as Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, vice Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. S. C. Smith to be District Deputy Collector, Eroach, vice Mr. G. G. Desai, transferred.

Mr. Gunvantrao Gulabrai Desai, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Thana, and Personal Assistant to the Collector, vice Mr. H. S. C. Smith.

Rev. Ottama & Mr. Madanji In Bombay

Rev. U. Ottama and Mr. V. Madanji of Rangaar arrived in Bombay by Frontier Mail from Delhi, on Thursday and are putting up at Dr. A. L. Nair's House, Lamington Road.

"NAVAKAL" AND NEWS-BOYS' DISCONTENT.

At a meeting of the News-papers Vendors, Union on Wednesday a resolution was passed bringing to the notice of Mahatma Gandhi, Seth Jannalal Bajaj and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and all the men and women members and workers of the Congress, the fact that Deshbhakta K. P. Khandikar the proprietor of "Nava Kal" has refused to take back any of the unsold copies from the newsboys as customary with the English and Vernacular newspapers in Bombay.

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NOTICE TO AGENTS.

The "Bombay Chronicle" SPECIAL NUMBER, which was intended to be published on 22nd inst., will be published on 29th inst.

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Press.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1931

CONGRESS AND THE CONFERENCE.

Of the various explanations of Mr. Baldwin's boycott of the Round Table Conference in India the most significant is that he wishes to force upon the Labour Government a procedure with regard to the Conference that would be at once most embarrassing to the Congress and tactically advantageous to the Conservative Party. Thus he would probably involve the Congress in what he considers to be the morass of the communal question as also the details about the relative position of the Princes and British India and at the same time remain free to accept or reject the conclusions of the Indian Conference.

What is more intriguing is the attitude of the "Daily Herald" which thinks that the authoritative statements issued about Mr. Baldwin's decision is "re-assuring" and that "for Mr. Baldwin to start disagreeing publicly with the procedure which has not yet been decided is at least premature." Since the "Daily Herald" is practically the official organ of the Labour Party one is inclined to ask whether

Mr. MacDonald is disposed to change the procedure that has been decided upon though not publicly and whether every Parliamentary Party leader must be a wobbler.

So far as the Congress is concerned, it seems from Mahatma Gandhi's statement on Mr. Baldwin's decision that that body, while needing to be more wary in its policy outside the Conference, will not allow the Truce or the Conference to be wrecked by the manoeuvres of one party. Mr. Fehner Brockway, interviewed by our London correspondent on Mr. Baldwin's conduct, remarked:

"This should encourage rather than discourage Mahatma Gandhi's supporters. The refusal of co-operation with the Government shows definite departure from British Imperialism in the course which Government is pursuing." It is possible that Mr. Brockway takes too optimistic a view of the situation and gives Mr. MacDonald undeserved credit for anti-Imperialist policy. However, the debate in Parliament on India will make it clear how the Labour Government will react to Mr. Baldwin's decision on the one hand and the Gandhi-Irwin settlement on the other. And the exact attitude of the Congress will materially depend upon that of the Labour Party with regard to the further work of the R. T. Conference. Gandhi is reported to have said at a private meeting of Congress workers at Ahmedabad that "by the Pact it was left open to him to accept or reject the invitation to the Round Table Conference; but he would surely try his best to see, if circumstances do not change materially, that the Congress was represented at the Conference." This is an interesting revelation indeed, if the report is accurate. And on re-reading the official statement on the Gandhi-Irwin Pact we find nothing in it contrary to Gandhi's reported view. We await with great interest an official declaration on the future work and procedure of the R. T. Conference.

If nothing untoward happens, it may be presumed that Congress will be duly represented at the Conference. It is a foregone conclusion that despite all the real and unreal criticism levelled at it, the Gandhi-Irwin settlement will be ratified by the Karachi Congress. And now the Congress, conscious of its own strength even apart from the number of its delegates at the Conference, will not be insistent about that number. But two main difficulties will always be ahead and will need to be vigilantly guarded against. One is, what Gandhi has already suspected delaying tactics, pursued by a weak Government too prone to drift on or bend before schemes, official and non-official, forced upon it. Time is so all-important to the Congress that if such tactics are resorted to for any reason, it will have to make a dead set against them. The other danger is with regard to the procedure of the Conference. It will be intolerable if because of the absence of the Conservatives from the Indian Conference its conclusions are again to be only tentative and vague like those of the London Conference or confined to mere details. Even apart from these dangers, considering the openly hostile attitude of the now triumphant Churchillites and the uncertain attitude of the Liberals on the one hand and the uncompromisable position of the Congress on the other, the chances of a settlement at the Conference seem few. But the unexpected may again happen. It has happened with regard to the present truce, due less to the Gandhi-Irwin conversations than to the power behind Gandhi. That simple fact should never be lost sight of with regard to the Conference. One has only to follow closely the messages from Britain regarding the anxiety there about the Indian boycott to realise that on the day the boycott of foreign cloth weakens the Conference must begin to collapse.

NO HALF-MEASURES.

In the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, Mr. Yamin Khan raised a debate on the administration of the North West Frontier Province by moving a token out of Rs. 100 in the Budget proposals. He concentrated on the injustice of retaining the Regulations in the administrative armory of Government and debated on the hardships to the people of the operations of the Murderous Outrages Regulation, the Safety Regulation of 1922,

the Frontier Arms Regulation, and the most recently enacted Regulation for safeguarding Public Safety. A system under which a Magistrate is empowered to try the dead body of a man and dispose of it in any way he chose, because the man who was killed or died was suspected of attempting to murder is reminiscent of the crudest form of mediaeval rule. The Frontier Province has always been denied the opportunity of coming up to the level of other Provinces in India, and is ruled practically under a military, autocratic system of Government. Under the latest Public Safety Regulation, Mr. Yamin Khan pointed out how Government can acquire houses or land for making road or barracks without deciding the question of compensation before taking possession. As regards the judiciary system Sir Abdul Qayum who warmly supported Mr. Yamin Khan's plea for the abolition of the Regulations, exposed its astonishing inadequacy when he asked Government: "We pay taxes and court fees just like others. Why should our cases be referred to Jirgas or Honorary Magistrates who are not educated or enlightened people?"

The Frontier people's case is so strong that Government did not risk putting up a defence. They offered the usual palliative of a Committee of Inquiry "with an adequate non-official representation." The Committee, said Mr. Acheson, on behalf of Government, will be appointed "at an early date." The Assembly must insist that the composition of the Committee be such as to inspire public confidence. The claim of the Frontier people is that they are entitled to enjoy the benefit of the same kind of administration as the "advanced" Provinces enjoy. The Committee will, we hope, be immediately appointed and will not be restricted in its term of reference. No half measures in reform will satisfy the Frontier Province and the Committee will have to suggest a radical overhaul of the present mediaeval administrative methods in the Frontier Province.

THE CRUCIAL TEST.

Taxation in order to be just and reasonable must pass the crucial test of being levied in proportion to the capacity of those who are asked to pay the taxes. Sir George Schuster's budget proposals have deservedly met with a fusillade of criticism in both Houses of the Central Legislature because they fail to pass this crucial test. As regards the grading of the proposed rise in income tax, for example, the criticism levelled against the arbitrary and iniquitous nature of the new schedule was so just that the Finance Member could essay in reply only a few quibbles and a quip which begged the question. He said: "All taxes are undesirable and are morally wrong. What we have to do is to find out taxes which would fall in a most equitable way on the country." But in case of the income-tax the incidence proposed by him ranges in increase between 33 and 46 per cent. up on the present scale. As Mr. Heathcote rightly pointed out "it hits the man with a smaller income very much harder than a man with a higher income."

PICKETING CONTINUES.

If the Excise authorities and other liquor interests of the Bombay Suburban District felt that the Truce had in any way weakened the anti-liquor campaign, they must have been thoroughly undeceived by the sight of a battalion of Deth Sevikas who turned up on Wednesday at the Bandra Mamladar's office where licences for 21 liquor shops were to be auctioned. It will be remembered that the auction was attempted in February but that owing to vigorous picketing it had to be put off. This time anticipating the fate of a regular auction, Government quietly sold the licences to the original holders thereof at considerably reduced rates. And three licences could not be sold at all. The new shop owners have run a risk with their eyes open and should not complain if they find their good money is thrown away. Picketing of liquor shops

as also of foreign cloth is bound to be at least as vigorous hereafter as it has been so far.

TRIFLES.

Mr. Baldwin initiate the India Debate in the House of Commons instead of Earl Winterton. This is only a change of procedure and not a change of policy!

Mr. Heathcote complains that the increase in in-come tax falls heavily on family men. But Sir George Schuster cannot stand any such "encumbrances!"

After hours of fire-works, the "hot-gossellers" of the Bombay Council suddenly cooled down and voted the Ministers' salaries in toto. Many of our M.L.C.s do not mean what they say. In fact, some of them do not even know what they say.

A careful analysis of the division list on the "cut motion" of Ministers' salaries shows that all the Ministers voted against the motion. They do not want their case to go by default!

At the annual inspection of St. John Ambulance Corps, Sir Frederick Sykes paid a tribute to Dr. Numan and referred to the "deplorably mean attacks on him by those with whom his work has brought him into conflict." With due respect to His Excellency's championship, I cannot for a moment understand why mere Red Cross work should bring anybody into conflict with others.

The Corporation Inquiry Committee on police conduct is emphatic that the conduct and attitude of Dr. Numan do not beseem the Chief of the Red-Cross Ambulance. Dr. Numan cannot plead any blood feud between him and the City Fathers. The great error in Dr. Numan's composition is that he sees "Red" in Congress demonstrations and immediately gets "Cross" with them.

After his Back-Bay exploits and setting the Nile on fire, Baron Lloyd has become the arch-Empire Crusader. His pyro-technics against Mahatma Gandhi have so poisoned the mind of his hearers that one among the audience cried "Shoot Gandhi." Baron Lloyd failed in the experiment of "burying Gandhi alive." I am sure that Mahatmaji will survive such shooting outrages!

In the U. P. Council, Mr. Chintamani paid a tribute to Sir Malcolm Hailey, who according to him, exerted his great ability and influence on behalf of India. The E. T. Conference tolled the knell of Haileyism and his equivocal interpretation of responsible Government. In fact, the Round Table undid the havoc he played with Mont. Ford preamble.

Referring to peaceful picketing, Mahatmaji said "Those who needed external enthusiasm would find it dry." But liquor-shop picketing is dry indeed!

MR. B. S. TURKHAD'S SPEECH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of this morning you have published what purports to be a report of my remarks at the farewell dinner given to me by the Bombay Port Trust Indian Officers' Association. At the outset of my speech I described the state of affairs as it was previously and in the course of this description I cited only one instance which occurred many years ago just to show the feelings of junior officers in these matters. I proceeded to say that things had considerably altered in recent years and related the very important part which the present popular and sympathetic chairman, Mr. Nelson, has played in this transformation. I also made it sufficiently clear that personally I had received very kind treatment at the hands of the Trustees and the present Chairman and that in making the suggestions that I directed regarding staff matters like pay and representations, etc. I had no other aim than that the esprit de corps be promoted and still greater contentment and efficiency secured. Your report has, I am afraid, not presented my speech in its proper perspective, as I consider that it does me great injustice. I feel the most respect for the Trustees and the officers whose kindness towards me was so great and whose sympathy for me was undoubtedly very laudable. I have to request you kindly to make room for this letter in the next issue of your paper and give it the same prominence as was given to the report.—Yours,

B. S. TURKHAD.

OBSTACLES TO INDIAN BANKING EXPANSION**MULTIPLE DIRECTORSHIP, MANIPULATED VOTING AND INADEQUATE PUBLICITY.**

(BY PRINCIPAL SOHRAB R. DAVAR.)

The directorship of a large Bank, it is hardly necessary to observe is a very responsible position. For the satisfactory working of such a concern, the Board should meet frequently with a view to keep constantly in close touch with the nature of the various transactions by way of advances and loans made from day to day, as well as to consider the nature of the securities, which are deposited against them. There are other items of finance, policy of the Bank, locking up of liquid funds from time to time, frequent valuation of securities of multifarious nature in which modern banks deal, etc., which would not only make these frequent meetings of the Board imperative, but in order to ensure efficiency of work there, meetings have to be of a sufficiently lengthy duration. Under these circumstances, it is surprising to find that gentlemen who occupy the positions of directors in our country generally hold numerous appointments as directors in all types of companies, formed to carry on diverse kinds of business, besides running their own businesses which are, also in a good number of cases, conducted on large lines. As it that was not enough, many of these gentlemen take an active part in public life, as a sort of side occupation which also constitutes not a little tax on their time and energy.

THOSE GIANTS.
Some of these gentlemen are known to hold as many as fifty to sixty directorships in addition to the above-stated pre-occupations, which leave one to speculate as to how they can physically manage all these. With all the capacity and energy at their command, they are after all human machines with all the limitations which Dame Nature has chosen to impose on the lot of mankind. It is impossible to take for granted under these circumstances that with all the goodwill and sincerity they could be devoting sufficient time and energy to their duties as bank directors. In the interest of efficiency and progress of banking, the bank directors should command ample time, leisure and energy to cope with their work, as well as to think out banking problems in a progressive manner. Unfortunately this drawback is not confined to India, because it appears that even in the United Kingdom, multiple directorships are regarded as one of the principal evils which, in the opinion of leading British public men, require the immediate attention of the Legislature.

URGENCY OF CHANGE IN LAW.

When, even the United Kingdom with all its expansion and prosperity as regards joint stock banking as well as joint stock company organisation, is crying against this great impediment, there is no reason why our law should not be so amended so as to restrict a person from holding the office of a director in a bank who is already holding more than a certain number of directorships, say about ten which number in no case should be permitted to include more than two bank directorships. The other consequential drawback to this lavish distribution of directorships among a limited number of fortunate individuals is that the younger generation does not get the chance so essential to gradual development by experience as good directors, with the result that the sudden demise of some of these office-holders leaves a wide chasm so difficult to satisfactorily fill up with sufficiently competent and experienced directors.

ANOTHER DRAWBACK.

The other natural result of this multiplicity is that directors' meetings are not at present held as frequently as they should be, for the simple reason that the individual members of the board have numerous other engagements on their book. Anyone who has cared to read the annual reports of our companies could not fail to have noticed the same names on the board of directors of a number of our important companies in spite of the fact that they happen to be keenly competing with one another. To take only one instance, one of our leaders of industry in one of his presidential speeches lamented on this cut-throat competition among our indigenous insurance companies. The curious observer may as well ask how could this state of affairs exist?—cut-throat competition between companies

The Previous articles appeared on February 28 and March 6 respectively.

having almost the same personnel on their board of directors! How could he, may well ask, the secret connected with one of such companies keenly competing with the other, be maintained by the board as a unit in each case? These arguments, we submit, would conclusively demonstrate to disinterested minds the irresistible conclusion that in the interests of our banks as well as other industries "multiple directorships" should be effectively restricted by law.

MANIPULATION OF VOTES.

There is one other impediment to the successful working of our joint stock company system. As we have already stated, the voting power largely depends upon the articles of association and if the promoters (as was done in the case of the Bank of Burma) were to insert an article restricting one vote for a hundred shares held which it is open for them to do under the present law, the bulk of the shareholders can be effectively deprived of the power of taking any action against the management. The law should make it compulsory that every shareholder should have one vote for each share held and should not leave the door open for manipulation as the present Act does. The other objectionable practice is that of sending round a number of clerks with blank proxy forms by the management, who call or holders of shares of the company concerned to canvass signatures. This practice seems to have come over to us from the United Kingdom, because there too this evil appears to have raised a chorus of protests. The shareholders, without realising as to what use these proxies are likely to be put, seem to be too ready to oblige. They are not all so very conversant with company procedure and do not realise that these proxies may be used against their own compatriots at a shareholders' meeting with a view to cut short some important decision which may be vital to their interests.

BRITISH MOVE TO DISALLOW "PROXIES."

In England this question is being keenly agitated at the present moment and opinion is definitely in favour of disallowing, as far as possible, the use of proxies by directors or managers or their nominees. The "Accountant", the organ of the Chartered Accountants of England, while dealing with a case in point on the question of abuse of proxies in its issue of 20th September 1930, states:—"The system is, however, capable of lending itself to considerable abuse, because the giving of a proxy is to a large extent equivalent to giving a blank cheque. On most occasions, the giving of a proxy is regarded as a mere formality, as indeed it usually is, but unexpected issues may come before a meeting, with the result that an absent shareholder who is represented by proxy might have voted against the Board, instead of supporting it, had he been present. The same also applies to the numerous instances in which a company's affairs have become the subject of controversy, with the result that proxies are asked for by two parties. In such instances, which are nowadays frequent enough, it is true that shareholders unable to attend the meeting are provided beforehand with data enabling them to decide which faction to support. But criticisms made or information elicited at the meeting itself may be of such a nature as to warrant a change of mind, and it is a reasonable assumption that some of the shareholders who have given their proxies to the Chairman might in such circumstances vote against the Board if they were present at the meeting. Hence the responsibility rests on the Chairman to ask themselves whether they are always justified in insisting on their technical right to make use of proxies in face of a hostile vote on a show of hands. On some occasions, they are certainly not justified in so doing." The only remedy, therefore, is to prevent proxies being obtained and used by the management in one form or other directly or indirectly by proper legislation.

AN ALTERNATIVE.

An alternative suggestion which is made by the "Accountant" is that in case of such proxies having been taken and where the shareholders present at a meeting by show of hand throw out the resolution, the management should not use the proxies at that meeting. (Continued on page 7.)

NOTES OF THE DAY**Removing The Prejudice.**

A Reuter's message from Washington states that the Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, is giving his personal attention to the demand for the modification of the United States' Russian policy and that a definite policy will be formulated after a close study of the situation. This is an indication that pressure is being steadily brought to bear on the American Government by businessmen who are anxious to trade with the Soviet but are handicapped owing to the present State policy. And yet the Soviet is employing a large number of American technical experts, particularly our railway construction work and American capital is guaranteed welcome by M. Stalin and his colleagues. The "Nation" of New York and other American journals of broad outlook have been pressing for a change in the American policy of distrust of the Soviet. If the change comes, British commercial interests, anxious that American commercial enterprise will be getting a better foothold in Russia, are sure to persuade the Tories and their Press to go slow at least in their denunciation of the Soviet.

Amazing Statement.

Many questions were asked in the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday on police excesses during the civil disobedience campaign, especially on the Borsad excesses. But the replies were more truculent than ever, which was probably due to Government's taking undue advantage of Mahatma Gandhi's waiving the demand for independent inquiries. The limit of irresponsibility was reached when Sir Ernest Hosson roundly declared unabashed that Government "are not aware of any single instance in which excessive force has been used." Thousands in the Presidency will know how to characterise these amazing statements, relying on the evidence of their eyes or of a number of persons who have either suffered grievously at the hands of police officers especially British Sergeants or have made first-hand enquiries into serious police excesses.

Retrenchment.

Though Ministers and Executive Councillors in other provinces have voluntarily agreed to accept cuts in their salaries as an example in bonafide retrenchment, members of the Bombay Government only talk of retrenching other salaries than their own. A lengthy debate took place in the Bombay Legislative Council on a motion to reduce Ministers' salaries. The argument most vehemently urged against the motion was that it was unfair to cut down Ministers' salaries only while those of the Executive Councillors and even the Ministers' Civilian Secretaries were high and guaranteed by Statute. But seniority or prestige should not be made to depend upon salaries. It is in fact most honourable for a Minister to accept a bare honorarium and in any case to refuse to be benefited by what is called the Lee Loot. And is there any statute preventing Ministers, Councillors or Governors from voluntarily accepting cuts in their salaries and their numerous allowances?

Our "Unhappiness"

The "Leader" of Allahabad has discovered that the "Chronicle" is "unhappy". It is sorely distressed and comments with great warmth regarding our recent remark that the "Magic Three" of the Anglo-Indian Press, Srijuts Sapru, Sastri and Jayakar, in electing to be Lord Irwin's nominees and refusing to see the justice of the Congress attitude of July last of not participating in the Round Table Conference, had wasted valuable time and indirectly prolonged the country's misery. The "Leader" says: "The 'Bombay Chronicle' becomes distinctly unhappy whenever well-deserved appreciation is expressed by any of the Moderate leaders." We are by no means unhappy. The Moderates, like the poor, under the present economic system, will always be with us, but the Allahabad journal should be the first to notice that laudatory hymns to the perambulatory "peace-makers" cannot disguise the fact that the Gandhi-Irwin settlement was achieved because Government could not ignore the mighty strength of the Congress,

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR BHENDI BAZAR FIRING

Indiscriminate Assaults On Public Unwarranted

INCREASING SEVERITY OF LATHI CHARGES Corporation Committee On Police Conduct

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to inquire into and report upon the alleged excesses of the police in different parts of the city, has just submitted its report.

The Committee sums up its findings in the following striking passage: "We, therefore, come to the irresistible conclusion that on all the occasions, the police used excessive force not justified by the circumstances and not defensible on any ground whatsoever. Notably the Bhendi Bazar firing cannot be justified on any ground whatsoever. The lathi charges on Gharwal Day were very severe and the injuries on the head given on 26th October were inhuman. The attack on ladies and on persons in private compounds and premises and on those who were running away were unjustifiable. The lathi blows given to the fallen and the wounded and the ambulance workers were barbaric."

The report is signed by Mr. Hussainbhai Laljee, the Mayor of Bombay, Messrs. J. B. Boman Motichand G. Kapadia, M. N. Talpade, B. T. Desai, V. S. Velankar, E. R. Hirji Behedin, V. C. Setalvad, G. V. Deshmukh, J. A. Collico, H. F. Maniar, Poonsey H. Meisner and M. E. Sarang, members of the Inquiry Committee.

GHARWAL DAY INCIDENTS.—The Committee first considered the incident relating to what has come to be known as the Gharwal Day observed on 11th July 1930. This was the day on which a procession was organised by the Bombay Congress Committee which had not been declared unlawful body then in order to protest against the action taken against certain members of the Gharwal Regiment who had refused to obey the order to shoot their own countrymen. This happened in Peshawar.

INDISCRIMINATE ASSAULTS.—The Committee examined a number of witnesses and came to the conclusion that the public on Gharwal Day were absolutely non-violent and peaceful. The police did not want the processionists to go beyond Bori Bunder Station and the volunteers called upon the police to arrest them. The public were on this occasion mere curious spectators. The lathi charges made by the police were indiscriminate and the members of the public who were the recipients of lathi blows did not take any part in the activities of the Congress. The police even entered private property near the maidan without permission and used physical force to disperse the people collected there. As to the nature of the injuries there was no part of the body that was not injured and the head was a mark of particular attention by the police.

"The fact that 350 to 400 persons were injured on this day and the serious injuries caused led to the conclusion that the assaults were unduly severe. The sergeants were more ruthless in the way they handled the lathi than the constables. It was impossible to comprehend why persons running away were chased

hospital and who was standing on the running board of the car and thus not in a position to ward off the blow much less save himself from them. It is very much in excess of their duties. The Committee hope that the Police of Bombay will not repeat action such as these. They are black stains on their reputation which recently has been sustaining many shocks."

Regarding the flag salutation ceremony held on the Azad Maidan on October 26th the Committee observed that the lathi charges were very indiscriminate on the occasion and that the blows were given vertically and mostly on the head resulting in very serious injuries.

THE DOG INCIDENT.

The Committee next examined the Behndi Bazar firing incident which took place on the 26th and 27th May 1930. The cause of the incident was very trivial, arising out of a beating of a dog which had no collar and which could therefore be said to belong to the sergeant "who took the law in his own hands." The crowd that faced the police quarters after the dog incident was a small one and could have been dispersed quite easily in the various ways that are open to the police other than firing.

"It was because of the three or four sergeants standing on the steps of the police quarters and firing several shots from their revolvers that the crowd became infuriated. In this case, when the sergeants first opened fire, no order such as required of Bombay Police Act was given. On the facts which have come out in the evidence, the Committee have no hesitation whatever in saying that there was absolutely no justification for the firing which was first opened and certainly not enough justification for the subsequent firing. Two of the many cases in which people who were at a distance and in no way connected with the crowd, and were hit by bullets are those of witness Mr. Ryder Shah who was hit in the right hand and of an old Khoja lady named Fatmabai who was severely hit by a bullet and later died of injuries."

"An important point about this regrettable affair is that there is no political aspect about it whatever. The Committee cannot help ascribing the whole blame to the hasty and thoughtless action of some members of the Bombay City Police force. The Committee hope that such things will not be repeated considering the enormous damage which has been caused to the body, life and property of the citizens of Bombay."

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

After examining the lathi charges at Wadala, Bhatia Baug and on the June 21 when the Share Brokers' procession was broken the Committee came to the following general conclusions:—

Upon very carefully considering all depositions made by witnesses and seeing the pictures and the photographs produced by them—some of them appearing in the local papers—and upon reading the reports of the hospitals giving details about the nature of injuries, the Committee came to the following conclusions:—

(A) The lathi charges which the Police made on both the volunteers and the public became more and more severe each time. In the beginning the attacks were mild and were made on the lower parts of the body. The worst were seen on the 26th October when vertical blows were given on heads and on which occasion the percentage of injuries received on heads reached 62 per cent.

ALTERNATIVE TO LATHES

(B) Naturally the question would be asked what the Police should do when they were considerably smaller in number and when they were confronted by a crowd of several thousands and more in some cases. The Joint Committees put this question to several witnesses.

Many of them said that in the first place there was no cause for any anxiety on the part of the Police about the occurrence of any untoward incident as the crowd, though big in number, was on all occasions non-violent and peaceful. If the Police wanted to maintain their authority with a view to preventing breach of certain laws or enforce the bans issued by the Commissioner of Police, they had several other means as deposed to by witnesses, such as:—

(a) The Police could have used tear-gas as is used in Europe under similar circumstances. Such gas confuses a very big crowd and they become practically unfit to give any fur-

ANGLO-S. AMERICAN LINK

Broadcast System To Be Inaugurated By Prince Of Wales

LONDON, March 12. The broadcast talk by Mr. Hosi, Chairman of Anglo-South American Bank last night on the importance of the British Exhibition at Buenos Aires, "the only All-British Exhibition ever held outside the British Empire," whetted appetites of listeners for most ambitious broadcast ever attempted.

ANGLO-S. AMERICAN LINK.

Arrangements are now complete to link Anglo-South American telephone service with British Broadcast system for thirty-five minutes on Saturday afternoon for opening ceremony including speeches of Prince of Wales and President of Argentina.—Reuter's Wireless.

MR. M. V. ABHYANKAR RELEASED.

HIS ADVICE TO FOLLOW DELHI AGREEMENT.

NAGPUR, March 12.

Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Bar-at-Law, President of the C. P. Marathi Congress Committee and the first President of the "War Council" released from the Damoh Jail on the 10th. He arrived here yesterday afternoon and was accorded a rousing reception. He along with the ex-President of the "War Council" was taken in procession through gaily decorated streets. Over 500 ladies accompanied the procession. Before an audience of over 10,000 he feelingly referred to Pandit Motilal Nehru's death and lent his wholehearted support to the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement, and advised the people to follow it literally. He announced the dissolution of the Provincial "War Councils" and said that Mahatma Gandhi alone should represent the Congress at the Round Table Conference in India.

Over 200 "C" Class political prisoners have been released.—A. P.

ther opposition and disperse by themselves.

(b) The Police could have used the water hose for dispersing the crowds.

(c) Even admitting that in some cases the lathis had to be used by the Police, they should have been used as sparingly and cautiously as possible. Use of more force than is strictly necessary for dispersal of crowds and the maintenance of law and order is not only not allowed by the canons of morality but by the law as administered in India. The number of injuries and their nature as shown by the records of the Free Emergency Hospital, cannot but lead the Committees to the conclusion that more force was used by the Police on all the occasion which are dealt with in this report than was necessary for them to use.

(d) It is an elementary proposition of criminal jurisprudence and in fact of common morality that even if force is to be used, the lower part of the body should be attacked so that a man may not be so injured as to become permanently unfit for any useful work. The Joint Committees are glad to say that the response received from the public was very satisfactory. They take this opportunity of thanking all the witnesses who took the trouble of coming and giving evidence before them in public interest. The Committee appreciate the assistance received from the Secretary Mr. Ramrao Desai, Mr. D. V. Nadkarni and other members of the Secretariat staff. They also recommend that adequate remuneration should be given to Mr. S. N. Damle, B.A., Mr. C. B. Kulkarni and Mr. A. N. Daruvala for the ungrudging services rendered by them to the Committees both during and after office hours.

POLICE COMMISSIONER NON-CO-OPERATES.

Finally the Committee wish to place on record that had the Police Commissioner co-operated with the Committees and placed the necessary materials at their disposal, they would have got an opportunity to hear the Police version of the incidents. It is to be regretted that he failed to take advantage of the opportunity afforded to him by the Committees. Cross-examination of witnesses by him or on his behalf along with ground or grounds of justification, if any, might have led to certainly more complete enquiries and clearer results. This is much to be deplored.

Mr. Hussainbhai Laljee, the Chairman has added the following note to the report:—

"I have signed the report as Chairman, but, as I could not attend all the meetings, I am unable to subscribe to all the observations made and conclusions drawn by the Committee."

NO UNNECESSARY HARD- SHIPS TO PRISONERS!

Hotson Repudiates Newspapers Accounts

VAGARIES OF CLASSIFICATION

German Enemies In War Treated Better

The jail administration in the Bombay Presidency came under discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday when several councillors brought to the notice of the Government the grievances of the political prisoners on a cut motion. The treatment meted out to Mahatma Gandhi as well as to ordinary political prisoners was hotly discussed.

A councillor asked the Home Member as to why the dead bodies of the victims of the Sholapur Martial Law were not handed over to their relatives. The Home Member did not give any reply to this question while he assured the House that all that was possible for the political prisoners was done, and advised them not to believe in the newspaper stories, which were untrue and written by persons not realising their responsibility.

The Council at the outset resumed discussion on the cut motion of Rs. 100 from the grant of Rs. 66,09,000 under the head of administration of justice. Mr. Haji Ibrahim Jitkar (Southern Division) brought to the notice of the Home Member the grievances of the Muslim mans of his constituency.

The Home Member said the Government invariably acted on the advice of the District Magistrates and District Judges while selecting candidates for judicial posts. Referring to the question of creating a city court for Bombay he said, Government were entirely in sympathy with the proposal. The project, however, was postponed on the ground of expenditure as he thought for nearly two years, it would not pay its own expenses.

The High Court had also very solid and determined opposition and he thought, public opinion should express itself, plainly on the matter.

SEPARATION OF EXECUTIVE FROM JUDICIAL.

Referring to the separation of executive from judicial he said, the question was discussed a few years ago, and it was postponed on the ground of expenditure. "The same ground held good now."

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Home Member then demanded a grant of Rs. 28,26,000 under the head of "Jails and Convicts Settlements." Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) moved a cut of Rs. 2,50,000. The Home Member agreed to the cut. Mr. P. R. Chikodi (Belgaum) then moved a cut of Rs. 100. Mr. Chikodi drew attention of the Government to the treatment meted out to the political prisoners in the Bombay Presidency and said there were a number of complaints against classifications. There were cases in which prisoners were given 'A' class by the trying Magistrates, which was reduced to 'B' or 'C' class by the jail authorities.

'B' CLASS FOR GRADUATES.—Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara), drew attention of the Government to the series of articles and correspondence which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" and said in a number of cases, University graduates were given 'B' class. He therefore requested Government to define their policy in regard to the treatment of political prisoners.

CIVILIZED BRITISH!

Mr. M. M. Karbhari (Thana) reminded the Government that during the last war the British Government did not treat German prisoners inhumanly though they were their enemies because the British wanted to show to the world that they were civilized people. The political prisoners, he said were honest people and not enemies of the British and yet the treatment accorded to them was not humane and civilized to place political prisoners in common jails with ordinary prisoners.

The attitude of the Government towards political prisoners, only showed that they were not out to maintain law and order but to subdue the civil disobedience movement.

WHAT ARE JAIL-RULES FOR?—Mr. V. N. Jog, (Dharwar) pointed out the case of the Mayor of Poona, who was first given 'A' class and then re-

duced to 'B' class and said sometimes one to four months have elapsed for the confirmation of a 'C' class prisoner to 'B' class.

He, therefore, suggested that jail rules should be properly observed. **MRS. GANDHI.**—Mr. Jog also pointed out that in some cases, even letters of the prisoners to their relatives were not sent by the jail authorities and in one case, he was told, that yarn spun by Mahatma Gandhi in the jail was not allowed to be sent to Mrs. Gandhi, through a released prisoner although jail authorities were assured that it was not meant for political purpose but to make a sari out of it for Mrs. Gandhi.

THE NEW SYSTEM.

Mr. G. F. Collins, Secretary, Home Department, was heard to say that soon after a new system of classification of prisoners in jails had been adopted, the civil disobedience movement began and the jail authorities were suddenly called upon to deal with thousands of prisoners with the result that the rules in some cases were not properly interpreted. But the experience they had now gained, he said, would be of use in future.

MISTAKES ADMITTED.

He admitted that in the first month or two mistakes were made, owing to the rules being not understood. Classification, he said, depended on many things, such as status, education and the mode of living of the prisoners. In the beginning, there was not a single magistrate who could say what the status and education of the prisoners were exactly and different recommendations came from magistrates with regard to classification. That was the reason why Government tried to classify them.

In England orders regarding classification of prisoners were made by Government. Replying to Mr. Karbhari, he said political prisoners were as far as possible separated from ordinary prisoners.

Mr. L. N. Gokhale (Poona) complained that prisoners were not allowed to do their religious duties in jails.

RACE PREJUDICE.

Shaikh Abdul Majid Lillaram (Karachi) giving his experience of jail life in half a dozen jails of the Presidency said jail diet was not as good as it ought to be. He suggested the appointment of a committee of prisoners with the Superintendent as chairman to look to the diet, etc. He also urged the modification of jail rules in case of political prisoners, as European prisoners found guilty of moral turpitude were much better off than political prisoners, who went to jails to defy the system of Government and for the freedom of their country. He also pleaded for the pit of Fagaro, who was sentenced to eight years rigorous imprisonment, to transfer him to some other jail and give him A class as he was reduced by 40 lbs.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar) suggested appointment of a small committee to enquire into the grievances of the prisoners.

REVOLTING.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Mullowners Association) drew attention of the Home Member to the allegations the prisoners were made to sit in a live to respond to the call of nature which he considered revolting to the prisoners and degrading for those who were responsible for this atrocious and inhuman method.

SHOLAPUR PRISONERS.

Dr. V. G. Valshampayan (Sholapur) pointed out the case of Mr. Manekchand Shah, president, Sholapur Municipality who was sentenced during the martial law regime and after 5½ months was transferred from A to B class.

Khan Bahadur Alibhai Esabhai Patel (Brooch) complained that the dead bodies of the Hindu and Muslim martyrs of Sholapur Martial Law were not handed over to their relatives although in their last wish they expressed a desire to be buried or cremated by their relatives.

CLASSIFICATION DIFFICULTIES.

The Home Member agreed that there was a little variation in the method of classification at first. Some magistrates were inclined to be lenient to men of their acquaintance and placed them in higher class and Government had to revise the classification. In many cases, however, on reports of

STOP PRESS.

TORIES UNCOMMITTED.

LONDON, March 12. Mr. Baldwin opened the debate. He said that the Conservative Party stood exactly where it stood in his speech at Newton Abbot (called March 6) when he said that the main objective was an All-India Federation, but there were many grave difficulties and the Conservative Party was uncommitted, everyone was uncommitted, because it was impossible to pronounce definite opinion until a definite plan was submitted.

They must judge how far it was possible to achieve federal idea without surrendering essential safeguards. He added that despite what they might have read or heard, the Party co-operation which had existed in this country since the appointment of Simon Commission had not been broken and remained exactly where it was.

MUCH EXCITEMENT ABOUT NOTHING.

Mr. Baldwin continuing said there had been recently much excitement about nothing. Government after the conference made a suggestion involving the sending of delegates to India. He himself and the colleagues he had consulted, including the four delegates to the Round Table Conference, were unanimously of opinion that it was the business of the Government of the day to take the matter in hand. He had told Government and now he told the House that Conservatives were willing at all times to be consulted.

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P. VASANTAROW, Secretary.

STATES SUBJECTS' DEMANDS

Memorandum Of The Indian States People's Conference.

Professor G. R. Abhyankar, Sjt. A. V. Thakkar, Sjt. Rangiladas M. Kapadia and Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothari, members of the deputation of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference presented the following memorandum.

To The President and Members of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress.

SIRS.—We have the pleasure of placing before you on behalf of the Working Committee of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference, their views as to how the Indian States could be fitted, with full justice to the rights and aspirations of the seventy millions of the States' people, into the constitution of an All-India Federation, which is engaging the attention of all political-minded people of India and which you are at present engaged in seriously considering on behalf of the Indian National Congress.

OUR CREDENTIALS.

Before we proceed to state our case before you, we should like to clear the ground by making reference to the claims of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference to speak on behalf of the people of the Indian States. We need hardly say that the problems of the Indian States and the reforms required in the internal administration of the States have been agitating the minds of the States' People for a considerable period. They have been discussed by the people of the various States in their Conferences held from time to time. However, it was felt that a central organisation to represent the views of the people of the States, generally and to speak on their behalf was urgently needed and a permanent organisation was created called the Indian States' Peoples' Conference four years ago. The Conference at which this All-India organisation was formed was attended by several hundred delegates from all the important States. These are then our credentials to speak on behalf of the Indian States' People and there would be no justification for suggesting—as has been done in some quarters—that our Conference has no representative character or that it has no claim whatever to speak on behalf of the dumb seventy millions of India's population. At any rate, we maintain that

we have a greater claim to speak on their behalf than the princes who have kept them under tutelage for over a century and who even now hesitate to concede to them their legitimate rights and privileges.

Mahatmaji has made it very plain that "the Congress would be untrue to itself if it did not seek the necessary protection for the States' people in a new constitution for India." And we feel sure that the Working Committee of the Congress will give serious consideration to our views as stated below.

DECLARATIONS OF 1917 AND 1931.

So far as the declaration of the Prime Minister Mr. MacDonald is concerned, it is in no way encouraging to the people of the Indian States. The declaration of 1917 distinctly mentions the object of the British Administration in India to be the realization of responsible Government in India. The expression "India" used in the declaration of 1917 and the restricted words "British India" used in the preamble of the Government of India Act of 1921 clearly show that the implications of the broad expression "India" were apparent to the minds of those who drafted the declaration of 1917 and this leads to the inference that the ultimate goal of British Administration was, what may be called, the progressive realization of responsible government not only in British India but in Indian India also. The present declaration of 1931 is studiously silent on this point and holds out absolutely no hope for the establishment of responsible government in the Indian States at any time in the future. Viewed in this light, the present declaration fills the minds of the Indian States' People with utter disappointment.

DIVISION OF PARAMOUNTCY.
The present declaration as was apprehended by us, brings about a permanent division of India into two parts. Indian India would be under a Viceroy exercising authority of Paramountcy over the Indian States as the representative of the Crown through the instrumentality of an alien and irresponsible bureaucracy of the political Department. British India would be governed in the name of the Governor-General and assisted by ministers responsible to the Central Legislature. This declaration, therefore, introduces a permanent dyarchy in India which was not in existence before, and therefore, deserves to be severely condemned.

The Indian Princes have been agitating for over four years to be separated from the Government of British India, which they believed would be democratised in the near future and from which they apprehended danger to their autocratic powers and inroads on their internal autonomy. They started a theory of direct relations with the Crown which was shown to be thoroughly hollow and unsustainable by the Nehru Committee Report. As a corollary of this theory of direct relations, the Princes suggested that their relations should be with the crown acting through the agency of the Viceroy and not through the Governor-General who would be the head of the British Indian administration. They suggested the creation of a dignitary called the Viceroy under the constitution not till now so recognised. This theory of the Princes was upheld by the Butler Committee, was favoured by the Simon Commission and was supported by the despatch of the Government of India and this present declaration sets the seal of approval of His Majesty's Government on the demand of the Indian Princes. We thus find that Paramountcy stands divided under this new constitution.

PARAMOUNTCY IN THE PAST.

The Governor-General under the present constitution exercises the authority of Paramountcy over the States with the assistance of an alien bureaucracy which is thoroughly irresponsible in character. The rule is carried on in secret and is not open to any criticism in the houses of Legislature and produces demoralization amongst the Indian Princes. The Paramount Power has also brought pressure to bear upon the Indian Princes and has violated their Treaty Rights for the advancement of the interests of British India, of the interests of India as a whole, and of Imperial interests. The Princes have bitterly complained against this abuse of the authority of Paramountcy in the past and the voluminous evidence before the Butler Committee bears testimony to the same. But in spite of this grievance against the authority of the Paramount Power there was one compensating advantage which the Indian Princes enjoyed during all this period. The Paramount Power never as a rule interfered into the internal affairs

of the States and gave full scope for the exercise of the autocratic power to the Indian Princes. The Paramount power never insisted on autocratic Indian Princes to raise their administrations to the level of British India. The Paramount Power interfered only when the misrule was long, gross and flagrant, or when its own authority was flouted or Imperial interests were in danger of being prejudiced. Indian Princes, therefore, have enjoyed internal autonomy and unrestricted exercise of autocratic powers over their subjects within the limits of their States, under the present constitution.

APPREHENSIONS OF THE PRINCES.

If Paramountcy is transferred to the Central Federal Government of the future along with other powers, the Princes fear that the central democratic government in British India would not allow the autocracy of the Indian Princes to remain intact. It would bring pressure to bear upon the Indian Princes to reform their administrations and to raise them to the level of those in other federal units. The repercussions on the States of the central democratic responsible government, enjoying paramount authority over the States, would be so violent in character that the autocracy of the Indian Princes would gradually disappear and they would be reduced to the position of nominal rulers. Public opinion in the States, then, would receive enthusiastic support from the British Indian democracy and the conjoint pressure of public opinion in Indian India and in British India would powerfully influence the central government in British India and would induce it to democratise the governments in the Indian States. The Nehru Report endorsed by the Calcutta Congress states "inter alia":

"If the Indian States would be willing to join such a federation, after realising the full implications of the federal ideas, we shall heartily welcome their decision and do all that lies in our power to secure to them the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges. But it must be clearly borne in mind that it would necessitate, perhaps in varying degrees, a modification of the system of government and administration prevailing within their territories. We hope and trust that in the light of experiences gained the Indian States may make up their mind to join formally the federation."

The Princes entertained these apprehensions and they thought that they should devise means by which the future democratic government would be divested of this power of Paramountcy over the States.

WHY PRINCES SHOWED WILLINGNESS TO JOIN FEDERATION.

The present declaration states that the connection of the States with the federation will remain subject to the basic principle that with regard to all matters not ceded by them to the federation their relations will be with the Crown acting through the agency of the Viceroy. It has given the Princes what they desired. Paramountcy is not included in the reserved subjects and the Federal Government of the future, even after the transition period, would not be vested with this authority. After their internal autonomy was thus vouchsafed and their autocracy was entrenched completely, the princes showed their willingness to join the federation. Such a federation has no terrors for the Princes. "Attenuated Federation" divested of the Paramount Power over the States would cause no injury to them. The present details of the federal structure invest them with new powers to influence the policies and the legislation and even the administration of matters of common concern, which are hereafter called federal subjects. These powers and privileges they did not possess till now. The position of the Indian Princes under the proposed federation would be materially advanced and they would be saved from the pressure of Paramountcy and the violation of their treaties with reference to matters of common concern in the future.

The Princes have, under the proposed scheme, scored the following points: (1) They have been saved from the possibility of any encroachment by the All India Federation on their internal autonomy. (2) Their autocratic powers have been kept intact. (3) They have been invested with additional powers of influencing policies, legislation, and administration of matters of common concern or federal subjects in the future. In the face of these decided advantages it is no wonder that the Princes have showed their willingness to enter into the federation. They are not exposed to any risks or any loss; they stand to gain everything they coveted; and all this depends upon one pivot namely that Paramountcy is not to be transferred to the All India Federation. If Paramountcy was ever to be transferred to the All India Federation, the princes would

have stoutly opposed the idea of joining it.

WHY BRITISH IMPERIALISTS SUPPORT THE PRINCES.

The British Imperialists were only too eager to support the Princes in their endeavour to divide Paramountcy. So long as the Viceroy and an alien bureaucracy were to exercise political control over the Indian States, it left a pretty vast field for them to occupy for all time to come. All the privileges, all the patronage, all the comforts and amenities of life which the alien bureaucrats enjoyed hitherto, to have thus been preserved in entirety for them in the future. Besides, under the pretext of treaty engagements and on the score of protecting the Indian Princes, the Viceroy would retain a dominating voice and control over the Indian army even after the transition period was over. Since the nominees of the Princes are to sit in the Houses of Legislature, they would be under the influence of the Viceroy and the Political Department. They would serve the same purpose to advance the Imperial interests and to frustrate popular aspirations as is done by the official block in the present legislatures.

The British power has thus secured three advantages by supporting the demand of the Princes for the division of paramountcy. (1) They would retain their complete hold over Indian India. The princes would remain under their powerful influence since their autocracy would remain intact only by the suffrage and support of the paramount power. (2) Through the medium of the Princes' nominees they would dominate the Federal Legislature and Executive. (3) Under the pretext of protecting the Princes they would command an effective voice in the control of the Indian army even after the transition period is over. These advantages would be enjoyed by the British power even when a full-fledged Federation is established in what is at present known as British India.

WHY BRITISH INDIAN DELEGATION DID NOT PROTEST.

So far as the British Indian Delegates at the R. T. Conference were concerned, when they perceived that no advance was possible unless the states were made to fit in with the future constitution and since the Princes would not come in unless assured of this division of paramountcy, it appears, they have conceded this demand. It is not reported that any of the British Indian delegates except perhaps a solitary individual protested against this division of paramountcy or against the declaration of the Prime Minister when he described this theory of direct relations as the basic principle. It is a sad irony of fate that those who were party to the Nehru Report should have acquiesced in this theory and kept silence and thus consented to this preposterous claim of the Princes for direct relations with the Crown, and the consequent division of paramountcy. Whatever the motive or whatever may be the understanding in surrendering their right of paramountcy over the Indian States which naturally and legally must belong to the future Swarajya Government, as the successor of the present Government, the interests of the country as a whole have suffered a set-back. If the benefits and the privileges which this division of paramountcy secure to the British Power as narrated above are taken into consideration, it will be quite evident that under the overpowering shadow of a Viceroyal Government carried on by an alien and irresponsible bureaucracy and supported by 600 Indian autocrats, it is extremely doubtful whether the parallel government of Indian Federation would prosper and successfully function. The division of paramountcy would perpetuate autocracy in the Indian States and the British Indian people would not be true to their patriotic impulse if they acquiesce in a position where nearly seven crores of their brethren would be kept in perpetual bondage. (To Be Continued.)

PARLOUR OF RESPONSIBILITY A WEB OF SAFE-GUARDS.

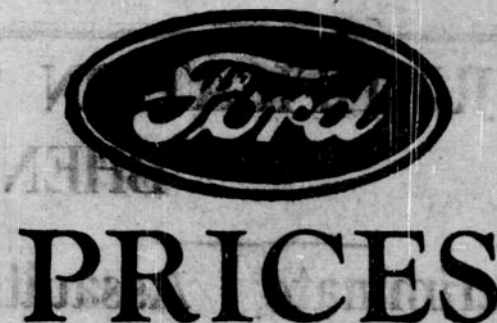
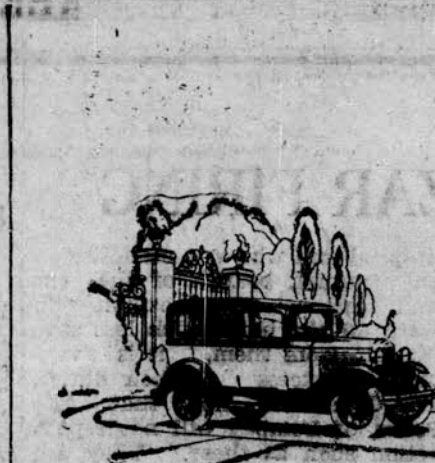
(Continued From Page 8.)

its markets cannot be relied upon as before.

AFRICAN SUBSTITUTE FOR INDIA.

India served Imperial interests by providing raw materials for British factories, as also the necessary markets for British manufacturers. With national feeling asserting itself more effectively in India, Britain has to look elsewhere if it is not difficult to perceive that the British ambitions and policy in Africa are aiming at the creation of a British African Empire to serve in the same manner as India did for the Imperial masters.

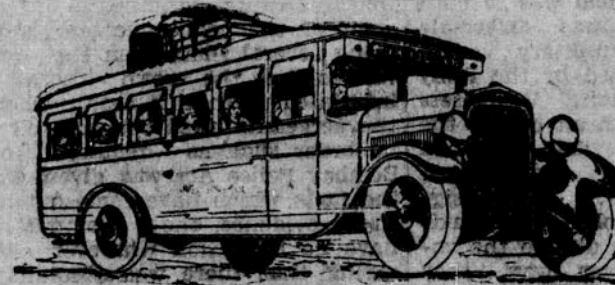
It is thus comprehensible why the British hold on India will continue as long as possible. Politicians of Churchill's hue have openly stated that India must be held by Britain for the benefit of the British. While more shrewd British politicians, successful with the facile faith of some of our



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MANAGERS

Some of the Indian members opposed the idea and the matter is now held over until the beginning of the next month by which time the Indian community must either get the amount or stand to lose some portion of these valuable grounds at a low price in the present state of the property market. EUROPEAN TRUSTEES.
I also understand that the Committee have unanimously resolved to add an Indian trustee to the present Trustees, Lord Hawke and Mr. Ramsay. The present Trustees, however, do not see the need of an Indian as their co-trustee and the matter is still pending. It is inconceivable that while we as Indians are not admitted to several European clubs and gymkhanas, either in India or here, a proposal to add any Indian as a trustee of an Indian Club should be resented by the European trustees of the Indian club. It reminds me of the good old Indian phrase appropriately describing this attitude of the Europeans: "Tera so mera, aur mera so Kiske bakka nahi." (What is mine is mine, but what is mine is nobody else's.)
The club membership includes several Lords, ex-Viceroy, ex-Governors and such high dignitaries, but for a paltry sum of £670 it is the Indian community that is called upon to find it or else the club grounds must be sold for whatever the same will fetch.

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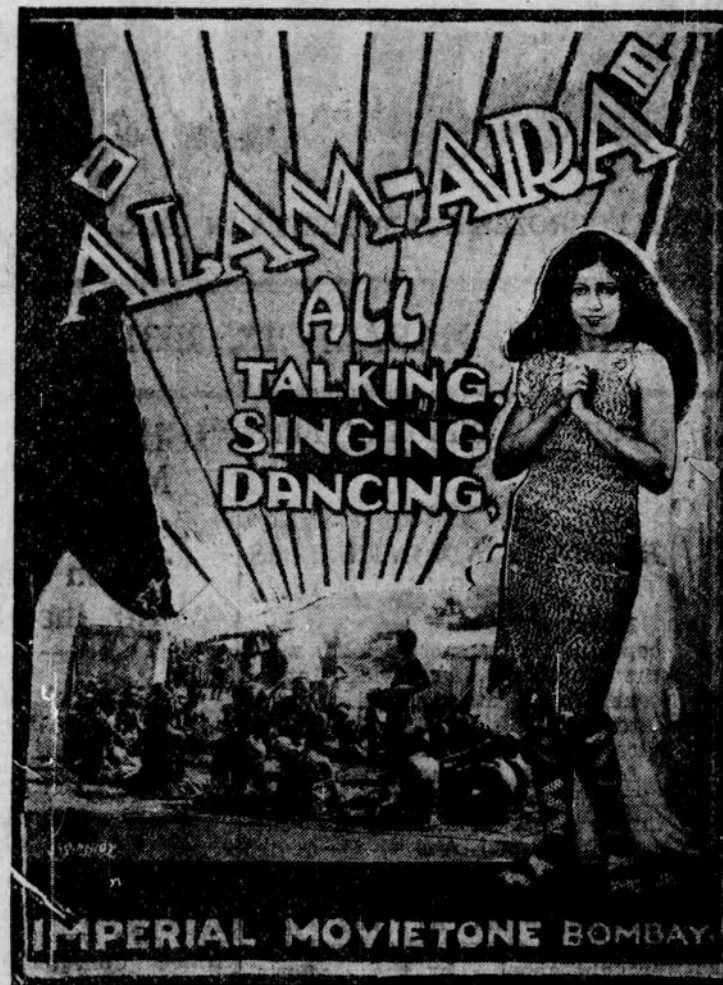
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Yokohama	10000	—	@21 "
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Shanghai	12th "	20th "
Shanghai	14th "	25th "
Shanghai	27th "	5th April
Hamburg	9th April	21st "

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

March 12.
Scindia, Lavagino, Genoa.
Barpeta, Partridge, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

March 13.
Shunko Maru, Equas, Kobe.
Alavi, Constantine, Jeddah.
Rajputana, Cadez, London.
Varsova, Rowe, Busrah.

LOADING.

March 12.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Meerkirk, for Hamburg.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Rajputana:—The P and O.
S N Coy's English Mail steamer
Rajputana is expected to arrive
here to-day from London at about
(6 a.m.) with the outward mails of
the 26th ultimo, a general cargo
and 110 passengers and hence she
will sail for China and Japan ports
on the same day at about 11 a.m.
S S Sumatra:—The M. Italiana
steamer Sumatra, arrived in har-
bour yesterday from Genoa with a
general cargo.
S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Coy's
steamer Barpeta, arrived in har-
bour yesterday from Busrah with a
general cargo, and 74 passengers.
S S Shunko Maru:—The O. S. K.
steamer Shunko Maru, will sail
to-day from Bombay harbour for
Kobe, with a general cargo and
passengers.
S S Alavi:—The T. M. Coy's
steamer Alavi, will sail to-day from
Bombay harbour for Jeddah with
a general cargo and 112 passen-
gers.
S S Varsova:—The B I S N Coy's
steamer Varsova, will sail to-day
from Bombay harbour for Bus-
rah with a general cargo and pas-
sengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Mar. 12.
S S Strunfels of Antwerp:—110
bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart
Bros.
For Ghent:—290 bales Ind. cot-
ton raw, Volkart Bros.
For Hamburg:—55 bales Ind.
cotton raw, Sapt. Textile Products
Ltd.; 110 bales Ind. cotton raw,
Sapt. Textile Products Ltd.
S S Macedonia for Alexandria:—
70 bales C. cotton grey yarn, A H
Diab.
For Islamabad:—75 cwt. C. henna
powder, Rasiklal Shantilal & Co.
S S Kidderpore for Shanghai:—
1 bundle (61-2-10) fox skins raw
H A M G. Hailer, Samuel; 500
bales Ind. cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
S S Shingo Maru for Kobe:—200
bales Ind. cotton raw, Kotak & Co.;
200 bales Ind. cotton raw, Birla
Bros.
For Shanghai:—600 bales Ind.
cotton raw, G. Dossa & Co.; 400
bales Ind. cotton raw, G. Dossa &
Co.
S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—700
bales Ind. cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
S S Shanghai Maru for Kobe:—
500 bales Ind. cotton raw, Sassoon
David & Co.

IMPORTS.

Mar. 12.
S S Baroda, Agents, M M & Co.
from Kowloon:—1 bundle gold and
silver; 1 bundle gold and silver.
From Dubai:—3 bundles specie;

3 tins pearls; 6 tons gold 16 bun-
dles fish manure.From Bunder Abbas:—2 cases
specie; 16 bags pistas.From Busrah:—12 bundles copper
scrap; 8 bundles brass scrap;132 bags khakh khakh seeds; 11
cases metal bonels; 2102 bags
wheat; 580 bags dry dates; 1,000
bags mash; 326 bags nut dates.From Mohammerah:—30 bundles
attani; 91 jotas raisin; 37 jotas raisin;
24 bags raisins; 8 bags poppy
seeds.From Bushire:—15 bags karh
karh; 18 bags poppy seeds; 8 bun-
dles skins; 5 bundles skin; 8 bags
atari; 139 bags almond kernels; 24
jottas assafetida; 15 cases pistas.

From Jask:—10 bags matoots;

From Musat:—484 bags dry dat-
es; 688 bags dry dates; 8 bags nut
dates.From Gwadar:—10 bags pra-
mus; 10 pkts. pramus; 21 bundles
dry fish.

From Veraval:—32 bales cotton;

S S Varsova, Agents, M M & Co.
from Busrah:—2 bundles gow; 1
bundles ingot gold; 7 bundles scrap
copper; 5 bundles scrap bass; 7
bundles empty baskets; 113 bags S.
skin; 4 bags P. seeds; 5 cases
cheese; 825 bags wheat; 32 bags
dry dates; 500 baskets nut dates;

71 bags mash; 14 nos. horas.

From Karachi:—1 ice chess,
fresh ush; 5 pkgs. adubowara.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Mar. 12.
Bengal Superline	165
Bengal Fine	169
Bengal F.G.	155
Sindh-Punjab Fine	169
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	165
Wardha-Hing Fine	190
Nagpur Savner Fine	180
Yestmal Fine	180
Arvi Fine	180
Amraoti Fine	175
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	175
Mulapur Fine	170
Khandesh Fine	170
Muthia Fine	165
Muthia F.G.	160
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	185
Sailu F.G.G.S.	175
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	180
Burwah Sanavd Fine	180
Indore/Ujjain Fine	190
Broach Fine	210
Broach F.G.	205

OBSTACLES TO INDIAN
BANKING EXPANSION.

(Continued from page 4.)

ing, but should call for a poll and
adjourn the meeting allowing a
sufficient interval to lapse within
which those who are given proxies
may have sufficient time to think
over and reconsider their posi-
tion. If they are convinced that
the attitude taken up by the
management is against their
interest, they will then have a
chance to withdraw their proxies
or transfer same to that side
which in their opinion is acting
in protection of their interests.
Personally we think that the
policy of proxies collected in this fashion
by the management, carried on
under our peculiar system of
managing agency, is open to much
greater objection than under the
management by a board of direc-
tors which is universal in the Unit-
ed Kingdom and assisted from the
(To Be Continued.)

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Following a further decline in
New York cotton futures the lo-
cal market opened at Rs. 204 for
Broach A-M delivery and declined
to Rs. 202 1/4 on selling by Japa-
nese firms. There is absence of
any fresh buying but scattered
short covering saved prices from
a further decline. There was a
small rally and prices improved
to Rs. 203 1/4 where it steadied with
equal buying and selling. Liver-
pool market was due to open
at a decline of 1 point on party
with overnight American Exchan-
ges but the presence of large sell-
ing orders was responsible for a
weak opening at a decline of 1
point.

The local market had already
discounted a portion of this anti-
cipated weakness, so there was li-
mited offering which in the ab-
sence of any buying swayed prices
to a low level.

The market closed at 5-30 p.m.
as under:—

To-morrow the ready Cotton
Market will be entirely closed and
the forward market will close at
3 p.m. in memory of late Mr. Vir-
lial Bhagandas of Messrs. Ralli
Bros. To-day Broach A-M touched
highest 204 and lowest Rs. 200 1/4.

Broach A/M 201 1/4
Broach J/A 207 1/4
Omra March 175
Omra May 173 1/2
Bengal March 151 1/8
Bengal May 153 1/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Mar. 12.
March	143.70-0.70
June	135.50-3.10
Sept.	145.90-1.20

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday.

This

Year

Khandesh 2,134 285,818

Central India 1,709 278,798

Bardi and Nagar 1,754 148,545

Hyderabad-Gaonani 516 71,214

Berar 4,312 488,033

Central Provinces 2,316 285,550

Total Omras 12,747 1,567,957

Dholera 996 102,635

N.W. Provinces 166 85,334

Rajputana 1,723 28,627

Sind-Punjab 3,269 38,601

Broach 72,837

Coompta & Dharwar 17,593

Western-Northern 8,610

Cocoanada 16

Tinnevely & Cambodia 13 7

Persian 115

American 53,701

Egyptian & African 1,838 136,501

Comilla, Burma &
other sorts 124

Total 20,905 2,186,405

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

1st Sept. to 5th March

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday.

This

Year

Europe 237 344,136

Japan & China 10,550 1,089,720

Coast Ports 5 10,434

Up-country by Rail 83,484

Afloat in harbour for
Europe, China and
Japan 47,417

Total 10,792 1,561,191

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

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AJANTA & ELLORA CAVES

together.

WEEK-END TOUR

Leave Bombay (V.T.) 20-3-31

Return " " 23-3-31

1st Class (Rail) Rs. 85/-

2nd " " Rs. 55/-

(Including Conveyances to and fro Caves and
Catering throughout).

Bookings close on 16-3-31.

APPLY SHARP:

JEENA & CO.
TRAVEL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

THURSDAY, Mar. 12.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32

B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16

Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32

Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 1/15

April.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.

Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32

March.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 April.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32

May.

NEW YORK.

B C Rate T T 278

Banks Selling T T 277 3/4

Banks Buying T T 276 1/2

PARIS.

Banks Selling D D 922

Banks Buying D D 920

Banks Buying 3 Mos 945

JAPAN.

Banks Selling T T 136 5/8

Banks Buying 30 Days 134 3/4

HONGKONG.

Banks Selling D D 71 1/8

SHANGHAI.

Banks Selling D D 89 1/2

SINGAPORE.

Banks Selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA.

Banks Selling D D 89 1/4

CROSS RATE.

New York/London 4.85 7/8 11th

inst.

Shanghai/London 1/3 13/16 10th

inst.

Japan/London 2/0 3/8 11th inst.

London/Paris 124.25 11th inst.

London/Belgium 34.86 11th inst.

inst.

London/Switzerland 25.24 11th

inst.

London/Italy 92.75 11th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—

Firm.

Gold £4-4-11 1/2 10th inst. £4-

4-11 1/2 11th inst.

Western India

Life Insurance Co. Ltd,
SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out

New BONUS per thousand per
Annum.

Endowment Rs. 20

and

Whole Life Rs. 25/-

No other Company of
the same age in India
can show equal results.For Agency and other particu-
lars please apply
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Silver London Ready 13 3/4 10th
inst. 13 15/16 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 11/16
10th inst. 13 7/8 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 1/2
10th inst. 30 1/4 11th inst.
London Discount 3 Mos 2 21/32
per cent 10th inst. 2 21/32 per cent
11th inst.
London Discount 6 Mos 2 7/8
per cent 10th inst. 2 7/8 per cent
11th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 6-1/4 per cent,
3 Mos. 5 1/2 p.c.
6 Mos. 5 p.c.
12 Mos. 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Firm.

JUPITER
GENERAL

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Co.

35

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARACH 13, 1931.

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GENERAL

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36

Congress House Re-Opened.

25 "WAR COUNCIL" MEMBERS JOIN
HALF-MILE LONG PROCESSION.

Mr. Nariman Hoists National Flag Amidst
Unparalleled Scenes Of Joy.

Remember, it is not peace, but only a Truce. You have got six months' time before you. Do not be lulled to sleep in that period, but make the best use of it. Our preparations must go on ceaselessly, and we must gather more and more strength; and if we do not get "Purna Swaraj" at the end of four to six months, as Gandhiji says, we must be prepared to give a more tough battle and to keep the Flag of Complete Independence which we have once unfurled, ever flying."

These remarks were made by Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C., while hoisting the tricoloured National Flag on the Congress House on Thursday morning on the occasion of its re-opening.

SPECTACULAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

The ceremony was marked with spectacular demonstrations, and scenes reminiscent of Sunday, January, 26, 1930, when the Civil Disobedience resolution of the Lahore Congress was supported, were witnessed at the Congress House.

A huge procession longer than half a mile headed by Sjt. K. F. Nariman and the members of the 25 "War Councils" of Bombay started from Mandvi and marched to the Congress House at Girgaum. Thousands of men women and children swelled the number of the processionists, and thousands of others who had lined the route cheered them vociferously.

A TRIUMPHANT MARCH.

It was a triumphant march of the Congress leaders, and thousands of Congress volunteers, hundreds of Sevikas and members of the Vanar Sena to their original Headquarters, which had remained under Police guard for five months and took more than two hours to traverse the distance from Mandvi to Girgaum.

Some anxiety was caused on account of the occupation of the Congress House by a number of dissatisfied Congress volunteers, who, it was apprehended, would not allow the Congress authorities to take possession of the Houses. There was some mild obstruction in the beginning, but thanks to the persuasive powers and tactics of Sjts. Meheralli, Abid Ali, Abdul Kham Mitha and other Congress workers, the opposition soon melted away, and when the main procession headed by Sjt. Nariman arrived it was allowed to enter the compound.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED.

Sjt. Nariman hoisted the National Flag, and the women volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal sang in chorus the two National Songs: "Jhanda Uncha Rahe Hamara" and "Bande Mataram," in which the crowds wholeheartedly joined.

DETAILS.

Thousands of men, women and children dressed in Khaddar and many of them carrying National Flags assembled at the Masjid Bunder Maidan to join the procession that was to start exactly at the hour when Gandhiji started on his historic march to Dandi on this very day last year.

As announced before Sjt. K. F. Nariman, the original President of the B.P.C.C., led the Procession with a National Flag in his hand. He was followed by the 25 "War Councils" in their successive orders of imprisonment and they were followed by prominent Congress workers, then came the women volunteers dressed in their orange-coloured saris, and the "Dictators" of the seven districts. They were followed by Congress volunteers and thousands of the members of the public.

A Congress Ambulance car brought the rear of the procession, perhaps to remind that when the Lathi Raj was in full swing and such demonstrations were organised ambulance cars and ambulance

men had played an important part in the national struggle. Starting from the Maidan, the processionists waited for a few minutes near the Daryasthan Lane, Sjt. Nariman, the President of the B.P.C.C. and Sjt. Abid Ali and Sjt. K. Pail, the original Secretaries of the B.P.C.C., went to the temporary office of the B.P.C.C. and took out the National Flag and the sign-board, amidst shouts of "Congress House Zindabad." The Flag and the board were then taken in the procession.

ROUTE OF THE MARCH.

The processionists wended their way through Masjid Bunder Road, Sheikh Memon Street, Bhuleswar, C. P. Tank Road and Girgaum Back Road and reached the Congress House at 10-30 a.m. On their way they were joined by thousands of others. The entire route was lined by the citizens who cheered the processionists incessantly.

A SUCCESSFUL PERSUASION.

The Congress House was bustling with activity from early morning. Hundreds of people assembled on the road outside. But the gate was closed and guarded by the volunteers who had occupied the Congress House. They obstructed one or two of the early processions by offering Satyagraha. They were however persuaded by the Congress leaders and so allowed the people to enter the compound. It was apprehended that they would repeat it on the arrival of the main procession with Sjt. Nariman at its head.

Sjts. Meheralli, Abid Ali, Abdul Rehman Mitha, Jamnadas Dwarakadas, Moolraj Karsondas, Narain Ayer and others were busy persuading them not to mar the solemnity of the occasion by any ugly incident and in the end they succeeded in prevailing upon them not to do so.

Some time before the arrival of the main procession a large volunteer force formed cordons inside the compound from the main gate to the door leading to the staircase and Sjt. Nariman and the processionists could enter the House without the least obstruction from their arrival.

FLAG HOISTED AMIDST CHEERING.

Sjt. Nariman and over a dozen Congress workers and a batch of the women volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal went up the terrace of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee offices where Sjt. Nariman hoisted the National Flag. The crowds incessantly cheered for several minutes on seeing the tricoloured flag flying majestically on the House after a lapse of full five months.

The women volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal then sang in chorus: "Jhanda Uncha Rahe Hamara" and "Bande Mataram" in which the large crowds which had collected in the compound and on the roads outside the House joined.

MR. NARIMAN'S SPEECH.

Sjt. Nariman then addressing the gathering from the terrace where he stood under the shadow of the National Flag said: "Friends, this day will be ever remembered in the history of our city. It was about six months ago that our political opponents had captured this citadel of ours and for all this time their flag was flying in place of the tricoloured flag that I have now hoisted.

Continuing, Vir Nariman said: "Citizens of Bombay have suffered heavily for this Flag. Thousands cheerfully went to jail, thousands others faced the lathi blows, and I know for certain that there were thousands others who were prepared even to lay down their lives for the honour of this Flag.

BOMBAYITES CONGRATULATED FOR.

Continuing he said: Six months ago our political opponents captured this House which we are reopening to-day but the confis-

A SCUFFLE

18 Injured In Free Fight.

After the ceremony was over the situation however took an ugly turn and some members of the two sections of the volunteers, viz. the Congress volunteers and the Azad volunteers came to blows. There was a regular fight for some time which resulted in injuries to about 18 persons who were removed to the Congress Hospitals.

On receiving the information the Lamington Road Police arrived on the scene and put three persons under arrest.

PROCLAMATION OF N. W. F. P. CHIEF COMMISSIONER

Congressmen's Cordial Co-operation Invited

PESHAWAR, March 10.

A proclamation has been issued by the Chief Commissioner welcoming Peace which has been restored in the land and expressing satisfaction that civil disobedience has ended and also the agitation that accompanied it. Government, says the proclamation, is content to forget and forgive and let the past be past. In proof of this attitude, it adds, orders have been issued to release breakers of the law except those convicted on charges of violence.

Government is confident that their attitude of clemency will be reciprocated. They invite the close and cordial co-operation of Congressmen in working the new Constitution and trust that turning their backs on the past they will rally together for settlement of the outstanding differences.

The proclamation concludes, "People of the Frontier province claim—and those who have spent so many years among them naturally support that claim—that they are in no way inferior to those of any other province in India or of any country in the world. I confidently appeal to them to prove their claim by deeds and words and take lead in working together in the new spirit."—A.P.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

BOMBAY, Mar. 12.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

ALL-INDIA CURRENCY CONFERENCE.

NEW DELHI, March 11.

The Hon. Secretary All-India Currency Offices Union states: The fifth session of the All-India Currency Conference will be held at Karachi during the Easter week. A reception committee has been formed with Mr. Siddhwa as Chairman.—A.P.

cation did not stop our movement. You know that instead of one Congress House we had Congress Houses in every nook and corner of the city. It was possible for them to lock and put a seal on this House, but it could not stop our movement. I congratulate the citizens of Bombay, for their sacrifices in the national fight and thank them for the same.

TIME TO PREPARE.

Proceeding, Sjt. Nariman observed that the Delhi Agreement was not a peace but only a truce. It had given the country time to reorganise its forces and to be ready for a fight at the end of six months if it did not get "Purna Swaraj" by that time. He said he felt confident that when that occasion came the citizens of Bombay would extend their support and co-operation to the B. P. C. C. as they had done in the past.

The crowds lingered on for some time, and then gradually dispersed. The Congress House is being furnished as before, and the whole atmosphere is once more as lively as it used to be before its confiscation in October last.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S VISIT TO VICEROY

RIGHTS OF INDIAN MUSLIMS

NEW DELHI, Monday.

Maulana Shaikat Ali, who has come to Delhi in connection with the question of securing inter-communal concord, had a long interview with His Excellency the Viceroy this morning.

Later, the Maulana visited the Council House, and had a few minutes talk with some of the prominent M.L.A.s. Questioned by a "Hindustan Times" representative, the Maulana stated that he was very hopeful of communal unity being brought about by the efforts which Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress on the one hand and he and his Muslim colleagues on the other are making and could make in this behalf.

"After all," he added "it is a question of a few years only. There is no getting away from the fact that both the communities are suspicious of each other. Let me assure my Hindu brethren that I wish to secure only the rights of the Indian Muslims and they can banish from their minds the thought that I have any desire to invite any outsiders to rule this country. Why should I do so? I can govern my country myself."—"Hindustan Times".

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT LABOURERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 11. Gandhiji attended in the evening a meeting of labourers where an address was presented to him. Replying he said that he did not conceive of any swaraj in which labourers had no hand in the administration of the state. He asked them to be mentally and educationally fit so that he could discuss with them not only questions regarding their wages but also questions of grave importance to India. Gandhiji leaves on the 12th instant by car for Borsad.

MAHATMA AMONG THE WORKERS.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 11.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed this evening a large meeting of labourers in the spacious compound of the Labour Association Office. The meeting was well organised and there was perfect order. Loud-speakers were installed to enable the audience to hear distinctly. Referring to disorderly scenes at the previous meeting he said he was pained at the number of accidents happening at a time of undreamt of popular awakening in the country. He thought of abstaining from attending such meetings but he could not take such a step. They should march forward at any cost; they might stumble and die on the way. They should learn to organise huge meetings with orderliness. Proceeding Mahatma Gandhi said that he aspired to die serving them (labourers). He dreamt of Swaraj in which labourers might enjoy all the facilities enjoyed by Rajas and Maharajas. He did not wish them to enjoy luxuries of Rajas and the Maharajas but they should get the necessities for human comfort.—A. P.

BAN ON C. AARON AND SONS WEAVING FACTORY LICENSE.

ALLAHABAD, March 9.

The Secretary, All India Congress Committee writes from Allahabad:—

Please announce it in your esteemed paper that the Congress ban has been lifted from the C. Aaron and Sons Weaving Factory.

COMBINED INDIAN AND AFRICAN MAIL.

LONDON, March 11.

Rugby.—The first air mail from Central Africa to London on the new Imperial Airways African-London Empire route left Kisumu in a big short Jupiter flying boat, this morning. The mail will travel 5,000 miles by the flying boat and the air liner linking at Cairo with the incoming Indian and African mail is due in London on the Armstrong. Air Liner on March 19.—B.O.W.

"I SHALL NEVER SELL MY COUNTRY."

"Islam Knows No Inequalities."

MRS. NAIDU'S CALL TO YOUTH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 11. A strong plea for a common life was made by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to a gathering of young students at Arabic College this afternoon.

She said it was a sign of the times that the youth of India was responding to the call for the redemption of the country through service. This service knew no distinctions of caste and creed and young men, therefore, could not be shut up in watertight compartments. Youngmen and specially Mussalmans of India should have a common national life and must cease to be afraid of themselves. They must remember that Islam knew no inequalities. Referring to the Muslim cry for safeguards Mrs. Naidu said it showed that Mussalmans were weak and afraid of other communities. This was an entirely erroneous idea. Mussalmans with their culture and traditions, courage and virility could never be weak. In short Islam could never know weakness. Their weakness however lay in clinging to petty jobs. This they must never do and should have within themselves the supreme idea of "I shall never sell my country." They should always strive to make India economically independent. Mrs. Naidu paid a glowing tribute to the women of India who had emancipated themselves to the extent they could not do in two centuries. In conclusion she warned the audience that no constitution could be of any use unless it had progress and liberty behind it.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO DR. CHANDULAL.

BROACH WELCOMES ITS LEADERS.

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, March 12. Dr. Chandulal, the first Dictator of Broach who was arrested on 6th April for breaking salt law at Vedach returned here yesterday. Sjt. Siddhaji Masalawala and Sjt. Dinkarao Desai received him on the station, when the train arrived, fifteen thousand citizens greeted their beloved leader from jail. He was taken out in a procession.

In the evening, the City Municipality gave an address to Dr. Chandulal in tower maidan, where thousands assembled to have the Darshan of their leader. Replying, Dr. Chandulal thanked all and hoped that Broach would never lag behind. Other leaders who have returned from jail were also given an enthusiastic welcome.

ALLEGATIONS OF POLICE ASSAULT ON SUBHAS BOSE.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

Messrs. Hasan Imam, Bar-at-Law of Patna, T. C. Goswami, ex-M.L.A. and Sir Nilratan Sircar, M.L.C., were elected this evening by the Calcutta Corporation as associate members of the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the allegations of police assault upon the Mayor Subhas Chandra Bose and others in connection with the Independence Day celebrations in Calcutta. The Deputy Mayor stated that all the three had agreed to serve on the Committee. An appeal was made by certain councillors not to disturb the peaceful atmosphere prevailing in the country as a result of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement by pressing the inquiry. The Deputy Mayor, however, was of opinion that the inquiry was of a civic and domestic nature and had nothing to do with the consideration of the larger political issues involved in the agreement.—A. P.

Parlour Of Responsibility A Web Of Safeguards.

"SHOOT GANDHI!" LLOYD AND CHURCHILL GOING STRONG.

LAVISHNESS OF INDIAN PRINCES IN ENGLAND.

(From Our Correspondent.)

(BY AIR MAIL.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Last week I referred to the reference in the speech of Mr. F. C. Allan, th President of the Chamber of Shipping to the results of the Round Table Conference. I then pointed out that Mr. Mody's assurances that the Indian interests were to be paramount were hardly tenable. Writing to Mahatma Gandhi, on behalf of the Council, Mr. David S. Erulkar, the Chairman of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, refers to a report recently published about a group of influential business men connected with the Lancashire cotton industry working on a scheme to build a large cotton mill in India with the avowed object of avoiding the Indian tariff wall.

DRAIN OF 48 CRORES.

It is pointed out in the course of the Chamber's letter that as at present a huge drain annually of 48 crores of rupees is impoverishing India and "tating into her very vitals," being the amount of annual return on a very conservative basis of 6 per cent. per annum on 600 million sterling, the British investment in India other than in Government or semi-Government sterling loans. Six per cent. will certainly be found to be on the low side if the Dividend records of British firms in India are scrutinised. Mr. Erulkar points out that unless India enjoys the liberty to discriminate in favour of its nationals, this drain must continue and no other powers, such as Fiscal Autonomy even if conceded, can prevent or curb it. But apart from the profits paid out as Dividends, it must be borne in mind that year after year large amounts are transferred from the earnings of such firms to build up large reserves, to write off block account, besides the huge army of Europeans maintained out of such earnings in the employ of such firms which have consistently shut out Indians from rising to any position higher than that of head clerks. Thus the drain of 48 crores of rupees per year referred to by the Indian Chamber is an exceedingly moderate estimate of the bleeding that goes on in this manner.

THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.

The Indian members of the Round Table Conference, however, seem fondly to cherish the belief that they have achieved a great advance. Barely had they reached India when plans are being hatched in this country to carry on the spoliation of India entrenched under cover of safeguards and reservations. That is the British trump card to continue the control and exploitation of Indian markets and raw produce. While they will stick to that with the proverbial bull dog tenacity, they will very cleverly make an appearance of transferring responsibility. It is the story of the spider and the fly, and the latter will find it to its cost that the parlour of responsibility is a web of safeguards and reservations which will cripple, if not strangle, the victim in its tangle.

IMPLEMENTING WORK OF R. T. C.: HOW FAR?

While the Indian members of the Round Table Conference are busy in India singing the encomiums of the achievements of that Conference, the position of the present Government is becoming more and more uncertain. Barely about a fortnight ago it was generally believed that they were secure in Office for another two years. But later developments resulting in a rift between the Labour and Liberal Parties over the Trades Disputes Bill do not now encourage such a hope. Yesterday the Government met with a defeat in the Standing Committee over this Bill, and it may prove to be a forerunner to a more decisive result in the

House. With this uncertainty prevailing about the continuance in office of the present Government, the emergency resolution passed at a private meeting of the Council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Association on Tuesday last, commending which to the meeting Mr. Churchill declared that "circumstances require that the Conservative Party should be in a position to reclaim their liberty of judgment in regard to India," should provide a very clear indication of how far, when the Conservative Party come into office, it could be depended upon to implement "what has been done in the Conference" as assured by Baldwin in the debate on India in the House of Commons on the 26th of the last month.

In the face of the support Mr. Churchill has been receiving, it is difficult to believe, as some would have us believe, that he is crying in the wilderness.

"SHOOT GANDHI!"

On Monday preceding explaining to his constituents his attitude on India which led him to resign from the Business Committee of the Conservative Party, he obtained a vote of confidence. In the meantime, Lord Lloyd is doing his bit to educate, in his own way, British opinion on India. At a meeting on Monday last at Manchester his vituperations demanding a firm hand in India because Mr. Gandhi had said that "never again should any foreign cloth enter India," elicited from his audience a suggestion to shoot Gandhi. Lord Rothermere, another apostle of firm hand in India, is spreading his gospel through the press he controls. At the by-election at East Islington decided last week, Brigadier-General General Critchley, the United Empire Party candidate made "firm hand in India" his chief election cry. In a letter addressed to a voter in East Islington supporting Brig.-Critchley's candidature, Lord Rothermere suggests putting an end to Gandhi and Gandhiji agitation by such methods as were adopted by Englishmen at the time of Indian mutiny.

LABOUR'S DIFFICULTIES.

The difficulties of the Labour Government are further aggravated by the gravity of the present economic situation. National Finances will show a heavy deficit in the next budget. The favourable overseas trade balance of the United Kingdom for 1930 is, it is estimated, lower by £99,000,000 on the figure for the preceding year. The return on overseas investments will, it is expected, show a decline of £35,000,000. The net income from shipping shows a decline of £25,000,000. To add to these dismal figures, unemployment in this country is soaring till now the total figure stands at 2,600,000. Unemployment insurance is costing the country £110,000,000 a year and the total accumulated debt of the fund is shortly expected to reach £70,000,000. A Commission to enquire into the abuses of unemployment dole is now sitting, but it is very doubtful whether any Government, Conservative, Liberal or Labour, will ever be able seriously to attack this monster of dole. The present abuse may be partially curtailed but Dole as such has come to be a permanent fixture in the social life of this country. An Englishman in high position once very frankly told me that dole was their worst insurance against revolution in this country; and so it is; for a parasitical country like this, not capable of producing in the country sufficient food for its population to last over a fortnight, and dependent upon other countries for its raw materials as also for the sale of its manufactures and maintaining all the same, artificially high standards, must sooner or later face the weakness of its position, particularly when the sources of its supplies and the control over

(Continued on page 6.)